"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly colder; winds northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—President McKinley has come to understand the depth of the war feeling that animates both houses of Congress, and has supplied members with a more detailed idea of his intentions with respect to Cuba. Impatience of delay is manifested in both houses, and only the President's assurance that he expects a definite termination of the negotiations with Spain within a very short time prevents immediate action. In the House yesterday, the Naval Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) made a plea for peace which was received with hisses by the occupants of the galleries. Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.,) denounced the reported intention of the Administration to accept a money indemnity for the loss of the Maine, and Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) protested against any action on the part of this Government which would compel the Cubans to purchase their independence from Spain. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) whose intimate relations with the Administration gave significance to his remarks, replied to Mr. Bailey. He declared that the negotiations with the Spanish Government were not understood and that the President never had entertained for a moment the idea of paying a money consideration for the freedom of Cuba. Speaking of the Republican policy he said: "There is not one man, from the President down to the humblest member of this floor, who will ever, without the consent of the Cuban insurgents, ratify, agree to or approve any settlement of the Cuban question that does not involve absolute independence for Cuba." In conclusion he alluded to the Administration's vast preparations for war as an earnest of its intention to secure the freedom of Cuba by force if peaceful methods fail. In the Senate the resolution calling on the President for the Cuban Consular reports was recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) made a speech for Cuban independence. The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was considered, but not passed.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian troops on Wednesday reconnoitred the position of the dervish force, eighteen miles from Atbara. The Court of Cassation in Paris is hearing the appeal of M. Zola, the novelist, against his sentence. It is predicted that the condemnation will remain, but the sentence will not be executed. The German cuiser Gazelle was launched at Kiel and christened by Prince Henry of Prussia. Karditzi and Georgil, who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece, in Athens, were sentenced to death. The British steamer Leechmere, from Newcastle, March 23, for London, has not been heard from. Japan is said to have asked the United States to join Great Britain in supporting her refusal to withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei. France and Russia are trying to prevent a ratification of the Chinese loan.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Miss Clara Barton has decided to resume her work in Cuba, and will leave Tampa on Monday's steamer.

The growth of the Volunteer Reserve movement has made necessary an increase in the clerical force at headquarters.

A member of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers said yesterday that the board was nearly through with its work on small vessels and would soon be ready for large ones.

Page 3.

Gen. Blanco has published an important decree in Havana in which he directs the end of the reconcentration in the four western provinces of Cuba. The people are to be enabled to go where they please and help will be given them to resume work on the farms. They will have employment on public works also as a means of temporary subsistence.

Page 4.

Ex-President Harrison arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He issued a statement last night explaining his presence in New York, and contradicting several rumors for which his visit formed the basis.

The Colonial Club of New York gave a dinner last evening to Joseph Jefferson. A toast, not on the programme was offered to President McKinley, and was received with much cheering. It was followed by the singing of National airs and of "Dixie," and "Maryland, My Maryland."

Page 5.

Noah Raby, an inmate of a New Jersey poorhouse, says he will celebrate his one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday to-day. His story is quite generally believed.

The authority of the Gledhill Investigating Committee was called into question by counsel for a witness who declined to be sworn. An extra session of the Legislature may in consequence be called.

The session of the State Legislature for 1898 closed yesterday. The tax rate was fixed at 2:08 mills. Provision was made for several investigations. The bill favored by the Civil Service Reform Association, affecting the civil service of municipalities was passed and will become a law. Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader in the upper house, announced his retirement.

Page 6.

The Mary Arden Club gave a Shakespeare luncheon at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

Page 7.

Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, died yesterday while on his way from Chicago to this city.

The Hoboken Common Council has finally given permission for the erection of the Heine monument, "The Lorelei," in Hudson Park.

The Woman's Law Class of New York University held their graduation exercises at Madison Square Garden last night, forty-seven young women receiving diplomas.

A dinner was given by the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn in honor of Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. President Draper of the University of Illinois was present. Judge Van Wyck made a reference to the possible war with Spain in a patriotic speech.

The funeral services of Anton Seidl were held yesterday noon and afternoon, and the body was taken to Fresh Pond and cremated. Private services were held at Mrs. Seidl's home about noon, and public services in the Metropolitan Opera House immediately thereafter. The programme of the public services, previously published, was carried out. Robert G. Ingersoll sent a long telegram, which was read by H. E. Krehbiel.

Page 9.

W. F. Goerdes, broker, was sentenced to four years and six months in prison for attempted forgery.

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters was formed yesterday at a conference of marine insurance men.

Justice Dickey has approved plans for a traffic agreement by which trains of the Long Island Railroad will cross the bridge by way of the Brooklyn Elevated Road tracks from Flatbush Avenue.

Page 10.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, was convicted and sentenced for robbery yesterday, and his combined sentences for three crimes now amount to twenty years and seven months.

Page 11.

Trustees of the George Washington Memorial Association met at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck received the commander of the Austrian warship Donau courteously at the City Hall yesterday.

D. C. Breckinridge was held in a police court yesterday on a charge of giving a worthless check for $50 to a saloon keeper to pay a bill for whisky and beer.

Page 12.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean was removed yesterday as Superintendent of the Aquarium, the office being abolished.

William L. Morton of Brooklyn married a colored concert hall singer. His father now threatens to disinherit him.

At the session of the New York Conference of Methodists in the Metropolitan Temple yesterday there were frequent demonstrations of a patriotic character.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday the contract for the erection of horticultural buildings for the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park was awarded to John R. Sheehan for $110,000.

An order was asked for in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel Oscar Hammerstein to vacate his house, which had been sold under foreclosure. Mr. Hammerstein said last night that he would move to-day.

At the demand of John C. Sheehan, Mr. Croker gave orders yesterday that John B. McGoldrick be dismissed from the office of Chief Clerk of the City Court. It was done, and T. F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, was named in his place.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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SPAIN'S POSITION HOPELESS.

The London Press Unanimous in Urging Her to Accept the Terms of the United States.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"It is evident peace and war hang in the balance, and that the world has not long to wait for definite information. It cannot be supposed that America's terms have yet been published in their completeness, but they may be guessed to include complete freedom for Cuba.

"The Spanish Government will make a fatal mistake if it fails to understand the terms now offered, which are the best it is ever likely to obtain; and if they are not promptly accepted it is to be feared that the next presentation of American demands will be in a harsher shape. With every sympathy for Spain, her Government, and dynasty, it must be said that the Government of Cuba has been a scandal which would have been resented even by other nations if they had been in as close proximity as the United States.

"It behooves Spain to consider whether Cuba is worth fighting for in such an unequal conflict that it is even doubtful if Spain would gain a temporary success, while her ultimate defeat would be certain. A moderate naval force could reduce the island by starvation, and privateering could not, in practice, be carried to any extent worth mentioning by Spain without calling for the intervention of neutral nations."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that President McKinley has addressed a note to the Spanish Government demanding independence for Cuba in such peremptory terms as to amount to an ultimatum, and that Spain must reply to-day (Friday.)

The New York correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, after asserting that President McKinley has demanded Cuban independence, adds:

"Spain has asked and obtained from the United States Government a delay of twenty-four hours for a reply, which, if it does not practically free Cuba, will be immediately followed by an ultimatum."

The American dispatches to the other morning papers do not go so far, but it is universally conceded that America's demand for an armistice must perforce imply Cuban independence. All the editorials are based on this supposition, and follow the Times in advising Spanish acceptance, with the financial advantages for Spain which undoubtedly accompany the demand. The Daily Telegraph says:

"The ultimatum is one which other nations can only take note of in sorrowful and anxious silence."

The Daily Chronicle discusses the American demands as marking a crisis involving a momentous turning point in American history—namely, "the abandonment of Monroeism, which is a subject fraught with momentous issues for mankind."

The Westminster Gazette of yesterday afternoon, noting "Spain's difficulty in yielding, in view of the danger threatening the dynasty," asks: "How, in this situation, can Europe best help Spain and the Queen, whom all respect?" and answers:

"By an expression of opinion so unanimous and decisive that, in bowing to it, the Queen and her Ministers would seem to be yielding to force majeure. If this is done and President McKinley pursues the policy of saving the face of Spain by a scheme of purchase or other means, a conflict may be avoided without serious damage to the existing dynasty. We hope our Government will advise the Spaniards, in the strongest language, to make terms."

AMMUNITION FOR CUBANS.

Heavy Shipments Reported to Have Been Made from Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Times-Herald will say to-morrow:

"Cuban agents or sympathizers in Chicago are busy shipping gunpowder and cartridges to the Florida coast. At Miami it is taken aboard small filibustering ships that deliver it to the insurgents.

"Twenty carloads have been shipped within a month, and half as many more are now being arranged to follow. These cars have passed as ordinary merchandise, and have been divided among the half-dozen different lines leading to Jacksonville.

"Great ingenuity is used in boxing the explosives so that they will pass a rigid scrutiny anywhere along the journey with good chances of escaping detection. The stuff is carefully packed in cans, buckets, kegs, barrels, and crates bearing the brands of various packing houses, and is billed upon the cars as packers' products."

NEW YORK BOY A FUGITIVE.

The Juvenile Asylum Sent John Neese to an Illinois Farm—He Is Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—John Neese, seventeen years old, is being cared for at the Desplaines Street Police Station and to-morrow the police will make efforts to send the boy to his home in New York. The boy is bright and intelligent, and lives at 70 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York. One night, two months ago, he says he left his home and attended a theatre. On returning home he was accosted by a strange man who compelled him to accompany him to the office of the Gerry Society. The stranger told the boy he had been out too late, and after the lad had a bath he was put to bed. The next day he was taken to the Juvenile Asylum in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and kept there until two weeks ago, when he was suddenly sent to a farm in Southern Illinois.

The boy says he demanded explanations, but received none. At the farm he was compelled to work very hard, and Wednesday he ran away, and made his way to Chicago. He arrived here this morning, and told his story to the police.

John Neese is the brother of Mrs. Joseph Woods, whose husband is the janitor at the apartment house, 70 East Ninety-fourth Street. Mrs. Woods said last night that she had put John and Robert, who is two years younger, in the Juvenile Asylum on Feb. 1, 1896, as she was a widow at the time, and was afraid they might get into mischief. She said the understanding was that they were to be committed for only two years, and that on Feb. 1 of this year, after buying a new suit of clothes for each one she went to the asylum to get them out, when she was told that she had committed them until they became of age.

She was surprised to hear of John being in the hands of the police in Chicago. She said she had Robert produced in the Supreme Court last Tuesday on a writ of habeas corpus, but while the Justice said that he would release him, as far as he was concerned, the matter rested in the hands of the Gerry Society. Mrs. Woods says she has two married sisters, and between them they are fully able to take care of the boys if they can get possession of them. She is afraid Robert is going to be sent away also, as her sister called at the House of Reception, 106 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday, and found him there instead of at the Juvenile Asylum.

NOT HOPEFUL IN MADRID

Fresh Proposals Are Said to Have Been Transmitted to the United States.

BELIEVED NOT TO BE PACIFIC

Spain Encouraged by Cuban News of Pacification—Sagasta Would Like to Submit the Maine Question to the Powers.

MADRID, March 31.—The feeling in Madrid to-day is pessimistic. Nothing definite has been revealed by the Government as to the nature of the negotiations being carried on with the United States. But the newspapers, although ignorant of the actual proposals of the United States, constantly urge no surrender. The Heraldo (Independent) and the Nacional (Conservative) oppose even the suggestion of an armistice, and the Correo (Liberal) makes a furious appeal to Don Carlos.

There seems to be a general feeling that should the Government yield to the demands of the United States serious internal complications would arise.

Besides the usual Cabinet meeting, the Ministers held a conference with Minister Woodford, when, it is said, fresh proposals were made.

The Cabinet Council lasted an hour and a half. Crowds of people watched the arrival and departure of the notabilities, but otherwise there was no evidence of interest in the subject in Madrid. Nothing definite is yet known concerning the decision arrived at. But the impression prevails that Spain has not agreed to the proposals of the United States.

Prior to the council a note briefly relating the Queen Regent's ideas on the subject of the reply to be given the United States was written. On this being read at the council, Señor Sagasta, taking a paper from his pocket, announced that he also had condensed his opinion into a few lines, which he proceeded to read.

It is understood that he touched, one by one, upon all the questions raised by the United States, and indicated the limits to which in his opinion it would be possible to go without prejudice to the national honor or dignity.

All the Ministers, including Gen. Correa, Minister of War, "saw their thoughts reflected in Señor Sagasta's exposé, which they unanimously approved."

The Ministers then proceeded to the palace, where they gave an account of the proceedings to the Queen Regent, who approved them.

After the Cabinet meeting the Ministers had another hour's conference, and the following semi-official note was issued:

"Captain General Blanco telegraphs an account of a glorious combat of Gen. Luque against the insurgents commanded by Calixto Garcia, and also makes excellent reports of the progress of the operations, setting forth that the pacifications are so advanced in the western provinces that the concentration of the peasants has been revoked. Public works are also being begun to give employment to all applicants. In view of this, new and important submissions are expected."

At Minister Woodford's conference with Señores Sagasta, Gullon, and Moret, Señor Sagasta's note, translated into English, was submitted to Gen. Woodford, who, after reading it, said: "I am solely authorized to negotiate ad referendum, and therefore I will transmit the Cabinet's reply to Washington."

The text of the Sagasta note has not been made known, the Ministers maintaining absolute reserve, but the Cabinet is said to have given "proof of sentiments of the greatest conciliation."

The Minister of Public Works, in an interview to-day, said the last twenty-four hours had brought a favorable change in the situation. When the Minister was asked if he meant on account of the news from Washington, he replied:

"No. Our feelings of satisfaction do not refer to the United States."

Señor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, declared he would "do everything possible to maintain peace, but," he added, "we cannot submit to any attack on the honor or integrity of the country."

At the conference yesterday between Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and Señor Gamazo and Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, the Premier unfolded the terms proposed by the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and the Opposition leaders counseled their rejection. Señor Sagasta replied that, personally, he was not disposed to accede to them. He added that he would like to submit the question of the loss of the Maine, which was not touched upon at his conference with Gen. Woodford, to the European powers.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER COMMENT

General Opinion that the End of the Crisis It at Hand—Spaniards Facing War Resolutely.

MADRID, March 31.—It has been a day of great anxiety. The papers have confined themselves to ambiguities on the subject of the Cabinet Council. It should be said to their credit that they have displayed great prudence in their suppositions and comments, showing their appreciation of the fact that in the present critical time it is hazardous and might be prejudical to the country to discuss the situation without sufficient knowledge of the conditions.

The evening papers, without exception, consider the situation unchanged, notwithstanding the recent conferences. They generally admit that Minister Woodford's conduct of the diplomatic negotiations is very friendly, and that he is desirous of peace; but the Spanish Government is reported as "unflinching and opposed to any, even friendly, interference to terminate the war, except through its own efforts"—a war which they claim is "nearing the end and is daily crushing the rebellion."

El Liberal (Moderate Republican) says:

"The moment of the dénouement (solution of the crisis) has drawn much nearer. There may yet be found means to delay matters, but we doubt it.

"We ought to apply ourselves to obtain a gain of time or heartily devote ourselves to the contrary. In our opinion, it would be acceptable, even preferable, to accept any extreme measure which would cut the knot if we failed to untie it. The situation is such that by avoiding an external struggle we may fall into a still graver one—namely, an internal upheaval."

El Liberal concludes by calling upon the Ministry to identify itself with the unanimous feeling of the country and to place everything before the primary interest of the nation and proceed with discretion and coolness, but at the same time with undaunted firmness, "for there is a limit which Spain can not and will not overstep—that limit is marked by the respect it owes the world and its own sovereignty."

El Liberal says a dispatch from Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, was read yesterday at the Cabinet Council, giving his impressions of the feeling in America, which, he declares, is in no way favorable to Spain. He points out that the Maine report was only referred to the Foreign Relations Committee with great difficulty, as 187 Representatives voted for its immediate approbation without waiting for the Spanish report. This proposal, adds Señor Bernabé, was rejected, but the jingoes appeared to be greatly annoyed.

The Imparcial (Independent) says:

"Despite the hopes of the last few days, it is now believed that a conflict is near. We are confronted with a danger which, whatever may be thought, President McKinley cannot change. The nerves of Spaniards are being hardened to resist coolly the consequences of this danger. We are all Spaniards; our mission is to save the national honor, and it rests with the Government to take energetic resolutions.

"It is urgent that we should prepare warships and send them to Cuba. The cruisers Cristobal Colon and Princess de Asturias and the Destructor, now at Cadiz, should start as soon as possible, and the first-class ironclads Pelayo and Emperador Carlos V. should follow promptly.

"The United States, who during the delicate and strained relations between the two countries has sent ships to our waters or thereabouts, cannot complain at our sending a squadron to our own waters. It would be curious, in the face of the universal law of right, for visitors to override the master of the house. Such a visitor would be simply a bandit. It would be ignominious not to send our squadron for fear that Yankee vessels would try to prevent it."

The article concludes by counseling the people to be calm and not to embarrass the Government in its difficult and ticklish task.

El Pais (Republican) characterizes the statement regarding the reconcentrados in Cuba as a fable, and declares that the United States could not intervene without provoking the protests of Europe nor seize the Maine disaster as a pretext for war without scandalizing the world; therefore, the Government has "adopted humanitarianism as a means to cloak its sinister designs."

The semi-official Globo says it is the general opinion that "we are approaching rapidly the end of the struggle. Forewarned against evil, we nevertheless still hope for the best."

El Tiempo (Conservative) expresses confidence that the Government will in any case rise to the loftiness of its duty, the public accomplishing its duty by awaiting calmly the results of the conferences.

El Epoca, (Conservative,) says: "The Queen Regent, presiding at the Cabinet Council to-day, encouraged her Ministers to continue their animated, patriotic sentiments toward maintaining national honor and territorial integrity."

La Correspondencia de España, (independent and semi-official,) publishes an interview with an "important political personage," who says, "Peace or war now hangs by a thread."

There is anxious expectancy respecting the reply from Washington.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

Satisfaction Wanted for Damage Done by Insurgents—Warship May Go to Cuba.

BERLIN, March 31.—Germany has begun diplomatic representations to Spain relative to the Cannamaba case, and the German cruiser Geier, on her way to Bahia, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

The German version of the Cannamaba case is that some Cuban insurgents, during the night of March 18, attacked a German refinery at Cannamaba, (also written Cannamaber,) belonging to the firm of Fischer & Schmidt of Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have rifled the safes, burned the buildings, killed four persons, and wounded ten occupants of the refinery.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The cable report from Berlin that Germany was menacing Spain on an old claim and was about to make a naval demonstration in Cuba attracted much attention. The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, said that he had received no information as to this reported move nor was he acquainted with the Cannambra case referred to in the dispatch.

The Spanish Minister is also unacquainted with the Cannambra case, and does not credit the report that Germany has taken steps of a decisive character. The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin is the father-in-law of the Spanish Minister here, and the latter would be quite likely to know if Germany had made a move involving the dispatch of a warship to Cuba for punitive purposes.

HAVANA DEFENSE PLANS.

HAVANA, March 31.—It is ascertained on good authority that the Government at Madrid and the local Government had determined to provision Havana City for three months, as against a possible blockade of the port by the American fleet.

It also had been decided to bring 50,000 tons of coal to Cuba as soon as possible.

Lack of money militates seriously against carrying out either plan. A strong effort will be made to get a portion of the coal at least, but the provision question to all appearances has been dropped.

TO BENEFIT THE SPANISH NAVY.

MADRID, March 31.—The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal Theatre in behalf of the Spanish Navy increases. The Queen has paid 50,000 pesetas for a box, the Spanish Ministry paid 5,000 pesetas for a box, several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pesetas, the Countess Bornos paid 100,000 pesetas, the Marquise Laguna paid 25,000 pesetas, the Bank of Spain paid 500,000 pesetas, and other organizations and individuals paid enormous sums.

Spanish Fours Unsettled.

LONDON, March 31.—On the Stock Exchange this morning Spanish fours opened lower, at 52⅝, and further declined to 52⅛; but later they rallied slightly to 52⅜. They weakened to 51¼, and closed at 53. The closing quotation yesterday was 53½.

PARIS, March 31—1 P. M.—Spanish fours opened unsettled on the Bourse to-day at 52 7-16, to 52 13-16, against 53⅛, the closing price of yesterday. They closed at 51 13-16. After the close they advanced to 52⅝.

BARCELONA, March 31.—Spanish fours were quoted to-day at 73.30 on the Bourse.

MADRID, March 31.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 72.50.

Spanish Minister Not Apprehensive.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Barnabe, maintains his usual composure. His endurance has been placed to the test within the past ten days, for hardly a night passes that he and his entire staff are not engaged until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. When the critical condition of affairs was suggested to him this morning, he shook his head, indicating that he believed the apprehension was magnified, and suggested that as he had received an invitation to dine with a distinguished official the latter part of April it was hardly probable that he would be called upon to retire as a result of war before that time. On the actual condition of affairs the Minister preserves his usual absolute silence.

Bryan Is for Intervention.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—W. J. Bryan to-night made the following statement in answer to the question whether, in his judgment, the time had arrived for the United States to intervene in behalf of Cuba and bring the war to an end:

"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores, and the sufferings of her people cannot be ignored unless we, as a Nation, have become so engrossed in money-making as to be indifferent to distress."

Spanish Torpedo Boat at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audas, which was seriously injured while on her way to Spain, necessitating her putting into Waterford for shelter and assistance, arrived here to-day, escorted by the Osado, her sister ship, and entered the dockyard in the West Passage. It will take a month to repair the Audas.

Birmingham Projectiles for Spain.

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 31.—The Kynochs of this city have undertaken to deliver 200 huge projectiles weekly to Spain.

Of Interest to All Wheelmen.

Next Sunday's issue of The Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents. A great cycle number.—Adv.

IN CASE OF ULTIMATUM

The Naval and Army Demonstration That Will Precede a Declaration of War.

THREE MOST EVIDENT MOVES

To Invest Havana by Troops and Warships and Cut Off the Flotilla—Officials Want to Strike Before Spain's Ships Can Unite.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the event an ultimatum is sent to Spain, the Navy and War Departments are prepared to have it accompained by decisive movements on the part of the Navy and Army of the United States. Officials in both departments say that it is usual in sending ultimata to take at the same time such steps as will enable the country sending it to strike an immediate blow in case its terms are not complied with. This was done by England in the Trent affair, and also when she sent her ultimatum to Portugal a few years ago. In the latter case she had a fleet in the harbor of Lisbon that could have silenced the Portuguese navy in a few hours. In the former instances she sent troopship to Bermuda and Halifax, so as to be able to invade this country within forty-eight hours or less if her demands had not been complied with by Mr. Lincoln.

The United States have not been in the habit of sending ultimata and no very clearly defined precedent has been as yet established. In the Chilean affair the ultimatum was carried by warships, and there was assembled in Chilean waters a fleet sufficient to enforce any demand of this Government. It was ample, in fact, to crush the navy of that country and capture Valparaiso. When the Barbary piratical Governments interfered with American commerce in the Mediterranean the ultimatum was also taken to the coast of Africa by ships of war, and there was power enough behind the demand to force it instantly.

What Will Accompany the Ultimatum.

While these two cases are hardly enough to have established a precedent in our foreign policy, it is thought that they will be followed as examples in the present trouble with Spain should it become necessary to send an ultimatum. As soon as it is determined to dispatch to Madrid a peremptory demand it is understood the squadron at Key West will put itself in readiness to move on Havana at an instant's notive, and that the flying squadron will start at once for its work of intercepting the torpedo and cruiser flotillas now on their way from Spain. In addition to this, the army will mass a considerable body of troops at Key West and Dry Tortugas for the occupation of Cuba. These plans have been thoroughly discussed in the departments, and should an ultimatum be sent to-morrow, as the Navy and War Departments expect, demanding a satisfactory reply by Saturday night or Monday morning, to be followed by a declaration of war in the event it is not satisfactory in every respect, the army and navy of this country are in position to act with absolute promptness and efficiency. Both realize that in modern warfare the first blow is generally decisive, and they are anxious to be able to take the initiative instead of leaving it to Spain.

The Blow of the Republic.

Democratic institutions prevent anything like secrecy of movement, and the blow of a republic must of necessity be delivered openly with full warning to its adversary; but there is no reason, these officers say, for talking so much and waiting so long that Spain will have the advantage of the first blow, and the moral effect of the attack.

A prominent army officer said to-day: "The President seems to be deliberately planning to force Spain to take the initiative. That may be good policy, but it is not good tactics. It may be magnificent, but it is not war. The time is past when the French guard says to the English guard: 'Gentlemen of the British Guard, fire first.' I should rather have this country accept the onus of declaring war and get with it the tremendous advantage of striking the first blow than to throw the onus on Spain, and give her the advantage of striking a telling blow at us."

Spain's Reinforcements.

The news received in the Navy Department to-day of the sailing of two additional cruisers for this country aroused the officials to renewed activity. This adds five formidable vessels to the fleet in Spanish waters about Cuba. It is thought that the rapid cruisers will be able to overtake the torpedo flotillas or rendezvous with them at San Juan de Puerto Rico within a day or two after their arrival at that port, and the entire fleet proceed thence to Havana Harbor. Naval authorities admit that if this is the programme Spain will have in that harbor by the 12th or 15th of April one of the most powerful fleets ever assembled in American waters. It will consist of six ships of battle line, all of them being powerful armored cruisers or second-class battleships; one torpedo gunboat, seven torpedo boat destroyers, and five torpedo boats. If these ships are allowed to unite in a single squadron the American squadron at Key West will have a foe worthy of its steel. It is probable, however, that as soon as war is declared steps will be taken to meet these vessels in detail and crush them before they can unite their forces.

WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The Cruiser Columbia Joins the Command of Commodore Schley.

FORT MONRE, Va., March 31.—The belated cruiser Columbia, for which Commodore Schley of the flying squadron looked in vain all day yesterday, anchored off Fort Monroe this morning just after daylight. She spent some extra time on her trip from Philadelphia here trying the speed of her engines. Everything was found in satisfactory condition. She can make twenty-two knots per hour, and twenty-three if forced. She is yet to be painted the prevailing lead color, and may run up to Newport News for that purpose.

The unprotected cruiser Montgomery is expected here within the next twenty-four hours and the Minneapolis may get in this week. The Montgomery is capable of making nineteen and a half knots an hour. If the fleet moves, the speed, in order to keep together, cannot be in excess of the average of the Massachcusetts, which is sixteen and a half knots an hour. Commodore Schley estimates that the Columbia can be repainted in a day, and that if his other boats arrive he will be in complete form to move by Saturday or Sunday.

Commodore Schley and Capt. Cooke of the Brooklyn came to Fort Monroe frfom Newport News this afternoon and selected an anchorage. Commodore Schley said that the Brooklyn and the Massachusetts would steam down in the morning. The minor repairs having been completed, the gunboat Vicksburg, which has been lying off here, has gone to the Norfolk Yard for completion. The Bancroft went up the roads to Newport News to-night for repairs.

At Newport News this afternoon divers were sent down to clear away the seagrowth from the bottom of the battleship Massachusetts. They did not accomplish much to-day, but the work will be resumed early to-morrow morning. It is probable that most of the woodwork on the vessels will be torn off to-morrow.

A score of seamen are in irons on the Massachusetts for drunkenness. Two boys were arrested this afternoon for selling whisky to the seamen. Officers of the ship complained to the police authorities to-day that liquor was being sold to the men surreptitiously.

The posting of two bulletins at Norfolk and their transmission here created great excitement everywhere, but especially among the naval officers. One announced that Spain had rejected all overtures, and the other that the flying squadron had been ordered to sea. Up to 9 o'clock to-night Commodore Schley had received no instructions to move, and he evidently did not expect them immediately.

CAPT. SAMPSON'S FLEET READY.

The Warships at Key West Getting Into Fighting Trim.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 31.—Every preparation for action was taken by the warships to-day. All woodwork was stripped off exposed spots and sent ashore. The wood pilot houses on the cruisers were taken down. To a certain extent interior woodwork also was removed and sent ashore. Even the sailors' wooden boxes were removed from some of the ships. These precautions have been adopted to prevent, so far as possible, the danger of flying splinters in case of action. The officers sent their personal valuables and belongings to be stored on shore.

The Castine and two torpedo boats left their anchorages after dark and steamed to the southward, where they will patrol during the night. This precaution was ordered by Capt. Sampson to-day. He is particularly anxious to watch closely the Havana entrance to this harbor, and also to afford additional safety for the Iowa, Indiana, and New York, which lie unprotected six miles out.

The naval station officials have received orders to overhaul their marine engineering stock, so that it can be used instantly in case of emergency. Torpedo boats not engaged in patrolling to-night made another attack on the battleships, but all these measures were guarded with the greatest secrecy. The establishment of a patrol is considered by the few who know of it as most significant. The entire fleet is now in readiness to move at fifteen minutes' notice.

SPAIN BADLY OFF FOR COAL.

She Really Has but Three Stations in Cuba and Her Supply Would Soon Be Cut Off in War.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the minute study of Spain's military and naval resources that is now being made by this Government, one of the most important questions considered is the facilities that country has for supplying her naval forces in the Western Atlantic and Caribbean with a good quality of coal. In this respect it is ascertained that no country of her naval rank is so badly off as Spain. Ostensibly she has nine coaling stations in Cuba and three in Puerto Rico, but really she has but three, all of which are in Cuba; namely, Havana, Trinidad, and Nuevitas. There are six other coaling stations in Cuba, but they are not controlled by the Government, and have very limited supplies of coal. These stations are Baracoa, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago. Scarcely any coal mining is done in the Spanish possessions on this side the Atlantic, and all the coal in Cuba and Puerto Rico is imported from Great Britain, the United States, or Nova Scotia. The bulk of it used to come from England, but the United States has lately driven England out of the market, and has been supplying most of the stations in Cuba and Puerto Rico with bituminous coal.

The supply of coal at the private stations in Cuba is generally very limited and of inferior quality. Baracoa has practically no coal. Sagua La Grande has a small quantity of bituminous American coal, but the station is not accessible for ships of more than sixteen feet draught. Cardenas has a fair quality of coal, but not much of it. The greater part of it is American, with some Welsh, Scotch, and English. Matanzas has a moderate supply of American, Lancashire, and Scotch coal, the great bulk of it coming from Pennsylvania. Cienfugos has some little anthracite and a considerable supply of bituminous coal. The United States furnishes most of it. Santiago has an ample supply of anthracite and Cumberland, and a small supply of Welsh, English, and Scotch coal. At this port American coal has driven English coal out of the market.

At the Government stations of Nuevitas, Havana, and Trinidad there is never kept a very large supply of coal, although at Havana there is an average yearly supply of about 80,000 tons. The other two stations cannot be considered as affording any facilities in coaling, as both together have probably less than a thousand tons. The Trinidad station is generally known as the port of Casilda, as Trinidad is three miles inland. At Havana there is kept usually a good supply of both anthracite and bituminous coal. The larger part of it is sent from this country, or about 120,000 tons out of a total of 180,000 tons.

The three stations of Puerto Rico are Ponce, on the southern coast; Mayaguez, on the western, and San Juan, on the northern. At Ponce and Mayaguez there was no coal at all when the latest information was obtained. At San Juan there were from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of bituminous coal. Most of it was imported from this country. England and Nova Scotia, supplying the remainder. All three stations are private.

In the event of war the coal supply from the United States would be shut off, and dependence would have to be placed upon England and Wales to supply the Spanish stations in the West Indies. Naval authorities here say that Spain's naval strength is commensurate with her ability to keep open these channels of supply. In other words, unless she can hold the sea open to her ships, and to the most vulnerable kind of ships—colliers—she cannot long maintain a naval conflict on this side of the Atlantic. Coal is absolutely essential, and it can only be had by transporting it in guarded freight ships from the other side. Part of the Spanish Navy would have to be engaged in this undertaking, while the rest of it would be engaged in the task of crushing the American fleet. The United States would have a tremendous advantage in this respect, and it is certain to use it at the outset by striking a heavy and decisive blow at the Spanish coal supply.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page the right of the title.

An extensive area of high pressure covers the larger portion of the country extending from the South Atlantic and Gulf States throughout the central valleys to the lake regions and the Northwest. A storm of light energy lies off the New England Coast. The weather is for the most part clear east of the Mississippi, and partly cloudy between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Snow and rain have fallen in New England, and rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States during the past twenty-four hours. The temperature has risen slightly in the central districts of the country, and fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest. Fair weather is indicated for all districts to-day, with somewhat lower temperature in New England and on the South Atlantic Coast. The temperature will rise slowly in the Southwest and fall in the Central Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The Lower Mississippi continues to rise slowly. At Cairo it has reached a stage of forty-eight feet, and at Memphis the danger line stage of thirty-three feet has been reached.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	43	36	40
6 A. M.	39	35	39
9 A. M.	44	39	44
12 M.	46	42	51
4 P. M.	54	45	52
6 P. M.	51	43	48
9 P. M.	47	39	44
12 P. M.	38	35	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	39¾
Corresponding date 1897	45⅜
Corresponding date for last 20 years	41

The maximum temperature was 46 degrees, at 3:45 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 53 and 57 at 8 P. M.

WAR CLOUD GR[illegible]

Spain's Reply to the Pro[illegible] of This Government Re[illegible] Last Night in Washington.

ITS TERMS BELIEVED TO BE UNSATISFACTORY.

The President and His Cabinet Expected to Frame an Ultimatum at Their Meeting To-day.

The Message from Spain Understood to Plead for Delay and Offer Counter Propositions.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Spain has answered!

The response of the Sagasta Ministry to the proposition presented on Wednesday by Minister Woodford is in the hands of the Department of State. Whether it is for peace or war the White House people decline to say. The message is in cipher and is yet to be converted into plain language. That task may require several hours.

Assistant Secretary Day has announced to the waiting newspaper men at the White House that the contents of the dispatch will not be made known until morning. This is a plain story, in which there sounds no note of war, but the prospect is considered darker than it has been at any time since the relations of Spain and the United States began to suffer strain.

If Spain's reply were an acceptance of the proposition of the President a dispatch of one word announcing the decision would have come at once. A dispatch of such length and character as to demand reservation for hours after its reception must, it is believed, be a message of such purport as to constrain the President and the Cabinet to agree to-morrow, perhaps, upon an ultimatum in due form.

The Cabinet did not wait upon the President to-night to hear the news. Nearly every member of it had dropped in at the Executive Mansion late this afternoon, as if by agreement, and it is learned that they were informed, as might have been expected, that the answer to come would not accept our demands.

Secretary Bliss and Assistant Secretary Day were at dinner with the President and remained until the full answer of Minister Woodford from the Spanish Ministry began to arrive. In addition there were present up to a late hour Senators Allison, Spooner, Aldrich, Davis, and some others, all anxious to hear the news.

From a trustworthy source it is ascertained that the purport of the advance dispatch was a request on the part of Spain for delay. The Spanish Ministry, the dispatch said, will not accept the responsibility of acting upon the request of the United States for the termination of the war in Cuba. The Cortes, which will meet in the latter part of April, must decide for Spain.

With that request for delay came also a suggestion that Spain will submit some counter-propositions for the settlement of the controversy in which the two Governments are involved.

THE PROPOSITION TO SPAIN.

Independence and Peace for Cuba, Protection of Loyal Spaniards, and a Possible Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President was questioned by every visitor to-day about the proposition which had been submitted to Spain yesterday through Minister Woodford, upon the discovery that Congress would not listen to the plans for "extended autonomy" or the adoption of the Egyptian plan in Cuba. The President gave almost everybody the same answer. Asking only for the patient forbearance of the people, he assured those who inquired that he believed he would be able to settle the trouble "to the satisfaction of the American people."

None of the members of either house has seen a copy of the communication. As in Madrid, the text is regarded here as matter for confidential treatment while the matter is under consideration. Such statements of the substance of the proposition as have been published have been compilations. A point has been dropped here and there, and the communication to Madrid has been made up by putting the fragments together.

The exact proposition is not known to all the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Terms of the Proposition.

There is agreement that the proposition to Spain includes these points:

First—Cuba must have absolute independence.

Second—The war in Cuba must cease at once.

Third—Cuba must be at liberty to make such arrangements with Spain touching payment of money—but not as a condition of independence—as the insurgents may be willing to assume for themselves. The United States is not to make any stipulation for Cuba in this matter, but may be asked to use good offices to see that the promises made by the Republic of Cuba shall be fulfilled.

Fourth—Cuba is to be required to assure the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States that the lives and property of citizens who have been loyal to Spain shall be safe and their property exempt from confiscation because of their loyalty.

A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations says that there is no proposition looking to the guarantee by the United States of the payment by Cuba of the indebtedness of Spain on account of Cuba.

"If this creeps in as an incident of the negotiations," said the Senator, "it will be through the influence of the bondholders in Spain, who have the same interest in taking care of that matter that is felt in this country by a class of men who have been instrumental in delaying and weakening the correspondence with Spain to bring the war to a close. It will be a bad day for those men when Congress gets the job of disposing of th's matter, if it should not be brought to a conclusion by the President. The Senate is in no humor now to be dictated to by bondholders here or in any other country."

No Suggestion of an Armistice.

Another member of the Foreign Relations Committee says that there is no [illegible]

...of the Maine report
...of the loss of the battle-
...matter, there has been a
..."An armistice," said
..."would be as unpopular
...request for another delay."
...was talk this afternoon and this
...a possible request to-morrow
...President for another postpone-
...by Congress. The report
...the streets before night that a
...from Spain that the answer
...drid Government was a request
...until after the meeting of the
...by that time Spain would be
...a counter-proposition involving
...less than absolute freedom for
...report was distasteful and exas-
...but it soon appeared to be un-

...dent was informed by many vis-
...want to call upon him from the
...anxious and curious about Spain's
...if it was unfavorable to the re-
...had made, or if there was a re-
...delay Congress would not be in-
...to refrain from action longer
...Representative Hopkins, call-
...half of the House Republicans
...caucused to express their deter-
...to vote for intervention at the
...portunity, came from the White
...ressed with the firmness and
...the President; but he had told
...plainly as possible that the
...restive and impatient of delay
...Monday.
...ward a body of members of the
...Merchants and Manufacturers'
...visited the President. They de-
...and hoped that diplomacy would
...successfully to preserve the
...callers were comforting to the
...but among the long list of Re-
...who visited him later there were
...told the President that their con-
...were calling upon them to do
...to punish the Spaniards for de-
...Maine and starving the recon-

...Ultimatum to Follow.

...these visitors were intercepted
...of the stairway to the executive
...building by reporters, who
...about the talk of the Presi-
...practice apparently proved an-
...some one, for the lingering re-
...asked to abandon that method
...the news, and were obliged to
...in order to let their subjects get
...jurisdiction of the White House
...As a way of preventing the
...on of news this expedient was
...and to those reporters who have
...ugh more than one Administra-
...considered revolutionary.
...es of the hotels were thronged
...people who were eager for
...out Spain's reply and who were
...and rather anxious to learn that
...d rejected the proposals sent to
...With discussion of the political
...in Spain it had become known
...persons who never before had
...attention to Spanish internal
...that it would be as difficult for
...gres to stop fighting Cuba as it
...to consent to fight the United

...s been a good deal of talk about
...matum" sent to Spain. A mem-
...Senate says that the message of
...night was not an ultimatum.
...proposition, following in rather
...ms some other propositions that
...nford had been asked to submit
...gasta Ministry. It was sudden
...mptory enough to serve the pur-
...an ultimatum, but that extremity
...be reached, if at all, until to-mor-

...ormation of this gentleman is that
...message received to-night prove
...in the estimation of the Presi-
...his Cabinet, then an ultimatum
...ent. As the President has asked
...only until Monday, it is assumed
...his intention to couch the ulti-
...n terms that will call for an answer
...ay or Monday and that will admit
...rther postponement.

...EYMEN INDORSE McKINLEY.

...publican League of Clubs for War If Necessary.

...TON, N. J., March 31.—About 200
...from different portions of the
...tended the convention of the Re-
...League of Clubs, which met in
...Opera House at 1 o'clock this
...n. President Frank J. Higgins of
...City presided. Mr. Higgins read a
...om Attorney General Griggs, saying
...as impossible for him to attend the
...to be given in his honor to-night,
...the grave condition of affairs.
...uet was declared off.
...mmittee on Time and Place during
...decided on Jersey City as the
...of meeting.
...ank in the resolution which will
...nted by the committee expresses
...y for the Cubans in their fight for
...ence and asks for the immediate
...ion of the United States to bring
...ban independence—by peace, if pos-
...war, if necessary. The course
...by the President in the Cuban
...heartily indorsed.
...Myers of Newark, who had been
...of the league, was advanced to the
...y. The Vice Presidents elected are
...H. W. Johnson, First Congressional
...Walter Edge, Second District; Jo-
...relinghuysen, Third District; J. B.
...Fourth District; W. E. Macken-
...District; R. M. Geddes, Sixth
...Robert Carey, Seventh District,
...Ludlow, Eighth District. The
...and Treasurer are named by the
...Committee.
...egates to the National Convention
...lican Clubs at Omaha are George
...of Mercer, R. L. McLaughlin of
...Dr. H. C. H. Herold of Essex,
...Landrine of Hudson, E. R. Acker-
...ssex, and Speaker David O. Wat-
...loucester.

...WALKER ON THE OUTLOOK

...Europe Has Confidence in ...sident McKinley's Course.

...GO, March 31.—Edwin Walker, the
...wn lawyer, has returned from Italy
...res that war can be averted with
...the United States.
...k there is but one feeling on the
...n all Europe," Mr. Walker said,
...t is that war should be averted
...e. Beyond that, the general sen-
...that the Administration, by its
...iveness and wisdom, will succeed
...ing matters without going to war.
...eans have the greatest confidence
...udence and intelligence of Presi-
...Kinley and his Cabinet."
...alker sailed from Gibraltar Feb. 27,
...ved at New York March 9. The
...Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, was
...ger on the same ship. The two
...ame well acquainted during the

...nd Mr. Bernabé to be a man of in-
...and not governed by impulse,"
...Mr. Walker.
...ed with him on an average of at
...hour each day during the trip,
...discussed the situation very frank-
...outlook he regarded as very crit-
...he said the Ministry of Spain
...everything in its power to pre-
...r relations with this country than
...hostility."

...OIS CONGRESSMEN REPLY.

...GO, March 31.—The appeal sent the
...Congressional delegation last night
...prominent business men and stock
...requesting conservative action was
...ed in very good spirit judging by
...s returned. Senator Mason an-

...man, I agree with you all in be-
...d to overt acts and expressions of
...on the part of our Government,
...ate war with Spain as you do, ex-
...last resort. However, as much as
...itious and anxious to please my
...s, I must decline to act with the
...or with anybody else if it is in-
...ermit conduct such as Spain's by
...in the world against the lives of
...If you do not approve of my
...re to say with greatest respect
...compelled from a sense of duty
...in the line I have laid out for

...man Mann replied: "I am in-
...think that war with Spain over
...question is inevitable, sooner or
...have waited more than a year
...President. We may wait a few
...We confidently expect that he
...we are determined to act soon
...n any event."
...man Lorimer replied in a similar

...alites Want Cuba Freed.

...March 31.—At a meeting of the
...members in the House of Com-
...day, Mr. John Redmond, the Par-
...presiding, a resolution was
...expressing "deep sympathy with
...of the people of America to se-
...ndence of Cuba, trusting that
...will be speedily crowned with
...benefit of humanity and the
...the Republic of America."

OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

To a Republican Committee He Reveals the Secrets of the Negotiations and Bids Them Wait.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Committee of Eleven appointed by the conference of the Republicans of the House, who are insisting upon prompt and aggressive action for the complete independence of Cuba, called upon the President at 2:30 this afternoon and placed before him their views. The conference lasted until 3:50 o'clock. The committee consisted of Representatives Hopkins, Mercer, Faris, Cooper, Sulloway, Knox, Joy, Hager, Lorimer, Pearson, Hepburn, and Smith of Michigan.

The committee reported to the conference at a meeting held after the adjournment of the House. They stated that the President made a frank declaration as to what was taking place between the two Governments, and concluded with these words: "I pray God that we may be able to keep peace." The impression left with the delegation, however, was that he did not expect a peaceable adjustment.

In strictest confidence Mr. McKinley outlined the course of communications between Washington and Madrid. He said that all now depended on dispatches to be communicated and received probably within forty-eight hours. The response of Spain to a message cabled it by this Government was expected hourly, and surely would be received within twenty-four hours. After it arrived, it would be necessary for this country to send another cable note as a reply to Madrid. All this might be accomplished in less than forty-eight hours. He therefore intimated that it would be gratifying if Congress deferred taking action until next week. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, who made the report for the committee, said he felt it would be best to abide by the President's wishes. Others who spoke at the meeting, including Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Joy, had advised postponement. The President, they stated, suggested that what was related to them regarding the diplomatic negotiations should not be repeated until those negotiations were closed; that if these secret and significant messages were revealed at this time, and should become public property and be cabled back to Madrid, the publicity might hurt the cause and defeat the ends sought. Representative Hicks of Pennsylvania thought that, in view of the Dupuy de Lome letter, no further parley should be allowed, and that Premier Sagasta was acting in accord with the policy that the letter had revealed. Others followed in the same line, but it was finally concluded to defer action until after the adjournment of the House Monday.

POWERS MAY OFFER MEDIATION

A Procedure Usual Before War Is Declared—Austria's Minister at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Among the callers at the State Department, this being diplomatic day, were the German Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, the Venezuelan Minister, and Mr. McArthur, Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, who has just arrived from the Spanish capital.

The presence of the Austrian Minister, Mr. von Hengelmuller, was of more than passing interest, owing to the close relations between Spain and Austria, and the reports from Vienna that the Austrian Minister at Washington was instructed to aid in any movement initiated by France toward mediation. Mr. von Hengelmuller saw both Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. He asked to be excused from communicating in any way with the press. The State Department officials were equally reticent as to the purpose of his call. It is not believed, however, that any European power thus far has taken the first step toward mediation, although it will not be unexpected, and is even apprehended at any time.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, was not among to-day's callers at the State Department, so that it was apparent that France had not yet determined to make the first overture for mediation. Among leading diplomats the usual course of mediation is being seriously discussed on the presumption that it will become an actual factor in the situation if a war crisis develops within the next few days. A member of the corps said to-day that mediation preceded a declaration of war, and that if the great powers took any action it would follow quickly when it became apparent, as the result of Spain's reply, that an inevitable conflict was at hand.

He said also that under such circumstances, before Congress took up the consideration of the recently proposed declaration of war, it would be advised, through the Executive branch, that the powers desired a few days' delay, in order that their friendly influences might be exerted in order to avoid war. This diplomatic officer did not state this as an actual programme now contemplated, but as the usual procedure suggested by the present tendency of affairs.

ILLINOIS MEN WITH McKINLEY.

Thirty representatives of the Illinois State Government, on a tour through the East with their wives and daughters, who are staying at the Windsor Hotel, this city, yesterday sent the following dispatch to President McKinley through Mr. Leland of the hotel:

Windsor Hotel,
New York, March 31, 1898.
To President McKinley, White House, Washington, D. C.:

A delegation of thirty Illinois Senators and representatives have just arrived here, and wish to express themselves entirely in sympathy with you and the Administration on the Cuban question.
WARREN F. LELAND.

Mr. Leland sent the following, personally, to the President:

It is with pleasure I can say, with all good citizens of New York I have conversed with, that they approve of your policy.

MISS BARTON WILL RETURN.

She Has Decided to Resume Her Work in Cuba, and Will Leave Tampa Monday.

It was announced at the offices of the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday that as a result of the conference held at Washington last Sunday between Assistant Secretary of State Day, the members of the Relief Committee, and Miss Clara Barton, the latter will leave Tampa on Monday morning to take up again her work in distributing supplies to the starving Cubans. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Relief Committee, stated yesterday that contrary to published reports, last Sunday's conference had nothing whatever to do with the alleged differences between Miss Barton and Dr. Louis Klopsch, a member of the committee, who is now in Cuba, personally inspecting the relief system.

"Dr. Klopsch's name was not mentioned at the conference," said Mr. Barton, "and nothing was brought forward by Miss Barton to show that she had been unduly interfered with by him. This committee, however, asked that it be made the agent of the Government in both the collection and distribution of supplies, and the request was readily granted. Henceforth the National Red Cross Society will distribute the supplies under the auspices of the committee as a body, and Miss Barton will make regular reports to headquarters here. Heretofore the committee has been charged simply with collecting supplies here and forwarding the same to Consul General Lee, having nothing whatever to do with their distribution."

Mr. Barton said he desired to correct an error which appeared in The Christian Herald of March 30 concerning the Red Cross in Cuba. It was stated that "one result of Dr. Klopsch's visit to Havana has been a division of work which will make it much more satisfactory hereafter. The Red Cross will henceforth devote itself exclusively to hospital, asylum, and kindred work."

The fact is, Mr. Barton states, that the National Red Cross will take charge of the distribution of relief supplies, at the request of the Government and the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and will work in perfect accord and co-operation with the Consuls. It will look after all necessary hospital work the same as heretofore, under the auspices of the committee only.

The steamer Bergen of the Munson Line will leave early this morning, taking supplies for Sagua La Grande as follows: 90,000 pounds cornmeal, 10,000 pounds clothing, and 62,000 pounds of assorted groceries, provisions, and medicines.

The last shipment made by the committee to the naval station at Key West via the Mallory Line, will be taken to Havana by a Plant Line steamer and forwarded thence by rail to Sagua. This was the consignment which was left over at Key West upon the sudden withdrawal from the service of the committee of the Government vessel Fern.

NEW YORK READY FOR WAR

Appropriation of $1,000,000 Made by the Legislature for the National Defense.

THE FIRST STATE TO ACT

All Legislative Records Broken in the Passage and Approval of the Emergency Measure—Gov. Black's Message.

ALBANY, March 31.—The State of New York to-day appropriated $1,000,000 to defray the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia, and of volunteers furnished by the State, if called into service for the public defense on the request or requisition of the President. This State is the first to take action in this direction. The appropriation was made by the Legislature in response to the following message from the Governor:

To the Legislature:

Events are now transpiring of so grave and general import that the attention of every enlightened people is fixed upon our own. The crisis which our National Government now meets involves those deep considerations which affect the future of the race. To aid that Government by approval and support, to sustain its hand when raised for justice and fair play, is the duty of every State.

No hour has ever been so full of peril that New York has faltered while it passed. Because of her past history and her present greatness, she should be the first to understand the meaning of to-day. After long reflection, and with an earnest desire to do that which ought to be done, and to refrain from that which ought not to be done, I recommend that, before you adjourn, you take such action as your wisdom shall decide upon, to provide against such urgent needs as the future may disclose.

I hope the day is still remote which shall consume the means you set apart. But if the time should come when forbearance and national self-respect can no longer stay together, there can be but one answer to the duty thus arising. I believe you will, not in haste or anger toward any other people, but in the deliberate purpose to defend your own, and as a sign of hope to the struggling and distressed, realizing that patriotism without preparation is as fragile as a dream, so act that the enlightened sentiment of the world will justify you.

FRANK S. BLACK.

Upon the receipt of this message the following bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Nixon, and in the Senate by Senator Higgins:

Section 1. The sum of $1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia of this State, and volunteers furnished by the State, or either of them, when called into service for the public defense on the request or requisition of the President of the United States; but no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended unless the Governor shall certify that in his opinion there is a necessity for using the same or a portion thereof, and in such case the same shall be paid by the Treasurer on the audit and warrant of the Controller.

Sec. 2. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1898, a State tax for such sum as the Governor shall certify to be necessary to meet the expenses authorized by this act, to be assessed, raised, levied, collected, and paid in the same manner as other State taxes.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Governor's message was received by the Assembly at 10:30 o'clock and within four minutes the bill appropriating $1,000,000 had been passed by that body by a unanimous vote, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. In the meantime Senator Higgins's identical bill had been advanced to the order of third reading in the Senate.

Senator Cantor did not object to the advancement of the measure, but wished it understood that it was the patriotism of the people that appropriated the money, and not a political party. He regretted that the Governor had not seen fit to follow the course of President McKinley in conferring with Democratic members on the measure. Senator Ellsworth replied that had time permitted the Governor would have been glad to have consulted with the Democratic members, but it was not until this morning that he had decided to send the message.

Upon the receipt of the Nixon bill by the Senate, it was substituted for the Higgins bill, and passed unanimously. As soon as the measure could be engrossed it was transmitted to the Governor, who signed it at 11:50 o'clock.

The measure will be known as Chapter 131 of the Laws of 1898. It was passed by both houses of the Legislature and approved by the Governor in one hour and twenty minutes, which beats all previous legislative records.

STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA.

Troops Ready for Action, 113,760—Men Liable to Military Duty, 10,378,118.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Adjutant General's office has just completed a report on the organized militia of the United States. It has been called forth by the present crisis, which has made it an interesting and important question as to how strong this militia is, and how well prepared for taking the field for the defense of the individual States, or as part of the Federal forces. To enlist in the latter it has been decided that the militiamen would have to be recruited and examined, just as all recruits have to be, but they are able, without such examination, to act under State regulations as a home guard for the coast lines of the States.

The summary of this report, which is still in the printer's hands, gives the following information as to the militia in summing up its strength and availability. The term militia appears in the official designations of but two States—Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and Brigade of Rhode Island Militia. Thirty-eight States use the term "National Guard," some placing it before and others after the name of the State. The term "State Guard" is used by Arkansas, Kentucky, and North Carolina. The terms used by other States are: Louisiana, "State National Guard"; Georgia, "Volunteers"; Virginia, "Volunteers"; Florida, "State Troops"; South Carolina, "Volunteer Troops," and Texas, "Volunteer Guard."

The total authorized strength is 184,848, which is 71,084 more than the organized strength. Oklahoma has the smallest force, (500,) and New York the largest, (15,000.) In Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, and Tennessee the force is not limited. Therefore in footing up the above total the authorized strength of these States has been considered the same as the organized strength.

The organized strength is 113,760. It is least in New Mexico, (361,) and greatest in New York, (13,000,) the average being nearly 2,322. Alaska and Indian Territory have no militia. The actual strength is made up as follows:

Infantry	100,179
Artillery	5,065
Cavalry	4,978
Special troops	2,270
Generals and staff officers	878
Non-commissioned staff officers	400

Thirty-one States held encampments, with a percentage of attendance varying from 98 per cent. in Pennsylvania to 12 per cent. in Idaho.

Returns show a total of 10,378,118 men in the United States liable to military duty. This must be considered as only approximate, as the numbers in many of the States are only estimated.

General Officers in States.

There are 55 general officers of the line, 8 Major Generals, and 47 Brigadier Generals. California and Pennsylvania have 1 Major General and 3 Brigadier Generals; Arkansas, New Jersey, and Texas have 1 Major General and 2 Brigadier Generals; Louisiana 1 Major General and 1 Brigadier General; Kansas and Mississippi, 1 Major General. The following States have Brigadier Generals: New York and South Carolina, 4; Illinois, 3; Iowa and Massachusetts, 2; Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia have 1. The remaining States have no general officers.

Company officers are elected in all States except Washington. In Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio the Adjutant General has the rank of Major General; in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona, Oregon, and New Mexico he is a Colonel; in the District of Columbia, a Lieutenant Colonel. In Arkansas the private secretary of the Governor is ex-officio Adjutant General. The reports from the remaining States do not give the rank of the Adjutant General.

There are now forty-five army officers regularly assigned for duty at State headquarters. One of these officers also performs college duty, and one renders service to the militia of the State wherein he is stationed, besides performing his camp duties. In addition to the above there have been thirty-four officers detailed on temporary duty at State encampments during the year at the request of the Governors.

How the Troops Are Armed.

All of the States except Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, and New York are completely armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .44. In Delaware there are a very few Springfield rifles, calibre .50, which are to be exchanged for the calibre .44. In Idaho one company is armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .50, and three with the Springfield carbine, calibre .45. In Illinois there are still some Springfield rifles, calibre .50, most of the force being armed with the calibre .45. In Louisiana there are some Springfield rifles, calibre .50, and a few Sharpes rifles, calibre .45. In New York the Remington rifles are now being exchanged for the Springfield rifles, calibre .45.

The cavalry of all the States is armed with the Springfield carbine, calibre .45, except Illinois, Louisiana, Oregon, South Carolina, and New Mexico. The Illinois cavalry is reported "same as in regular service." In Louisiana, in addition to the Springfield carbines, there are a few Sharpes carbines, calibre .45. In Oregon the entire force is armed with Spencer carbines, calibre .50. In South Carolina a few troops are armed with the Remington carbine. In New Mexico one troop is armed with the Sharpes carbine, calibre .50. The greater part of the cavalry is also armed with the sabre and revolver in addition to the carbine.

Thirty-one out of the thirty-nine States having artillery organizations have one or more Gatling guns. Many of the States have the 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles, but a large proportion of the artillery armament is old and out of date.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE GROWING.

Increase of Headquarters Force Has Been Made Necessary.

The National Volunteer Reserve yesterday received applications for membership from more than 100 persons in twenty different States. The mass of correspondence is accumulating to such an extent that an extra force of stenographers and typewriters was called in yesterday morning to assist Secretary Kelly. As early as 7 o'clock a crowd of young men was at the headquarters, some seeking information and others clamoring for enlistment blanks.

An acceptance on the Military Committee was received from Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, United States Army. The first minister of the Gospel to signify his willingness to join the volunteer movement is the Rev. Edgar A. Hamilton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Deckertown, N. J. He was Brevet Colonel in the First New Jersey Military Rifles.

Rear Admiral Ramsay, United States Navy, (retired,) and Rear Admiral George Balch, United States Navy, (retired,) accepted appointments on the Military and Naval Committee.

The Acting Commander in Chief, Gen. Schofield, arrived at the headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a consultation with Gen. A. McD. McCook and Col. Washington, President of the Reserves. There was some talk in the conference about a possible friction between the Reserves and the National Guard. Gen. Schofield said that he thought there was no reason for fear in that direction.

COAST TOWNS WANT DEFENSES.

War Department Thinks Their Danger from Attack Is Small.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Many applications are being received at the Engineers' office of the War Department from small towns along the coast for the erection of some means of defense to withstand the assaults of foreign ships in the event of war.

The office is, however, powerless to comply with these requests, as there are no funds available for the purpose. The allotments so far received are being expended mainly on a number of fortifications already under way, as a result of the recommendations of the Endicott board, made many years ago.

In this connection the officials of the Engineer Corps call attention to the fact that for twenty-five years urgent appeals have been made to Congress for money to construct defensive works, but in many instances these requests have been ignored.

They believe that all the money available should be expended on the larger cities, as the probability of attacks on the smaller towns, where the commercial interests are not great, is reasonably small.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION BILL.

Senator Hawley's Measure Making Changes to be Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the militia force of the United States. The bill is practically a codification of the laws relating to the militia, and while it does not make any material changes it makes a great many in matters of detail.

It provides for an organized and a reserve militia, the latter to consist of all male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age who are not included in the organized corps or engaged in certain exempted callings.

Reported Sale of a Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, March 31.—It is reported here to-night that the Government has purchased from the American Ordnance Company their torpedo-testing station at Tiverton, to test Whitehead torpedoes instead of using the one at the torpedo station, where the bottom of the course is muddy and where chances for their loss are very great. In Tiverton the botton of the Seaconnett River is sandy and torpedoes drift and can easily be recovered.

SPRING FEVER.

There is a Spring fever of which the poets and writers of romance tell us, but there is another kind which ordinary people more often meet with. It is not the stirring of the blood which leads to adventure, but the overheating of the blood which leads to discomfort and bad language. The furnace and the steam radiator in house and hotel and cars are a prolific cause of the fret and fever of life in the transition months of springtime. Windows and doors are in vain thrown open for relief when the sudden coming of a warm day finds an amount of artificial heat provided that is enough for Winter. But with the gas grate or radiator once installed nothing of the kind can occur. The heat comes and goes as required by a mere movement of the thumb and finger and the striking of a match. Always a convenience and a comfort, the system of heating by gas is pre-eminently a triumph in the days when the thermometer may be 20 in the morning and 75 at night, or vice versa.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

PEARLINE

Soak your bicycle lamps and chains in Pearline and hot water. Lamps will give more light; chains run easier. Dirt's to blame when they bother you —and Pearline is death on dirt. A little box or bottle of Pearline ought to be in every tool-bag. Takes little or no room; is the best thing in the world for mud or grease stains.

Millions now use Pearline

Beware of imitations

WHERE OUR WARSHIPS ARE.

The Positions of the Vessels of the Navy According to the Latest Reports.

GROUPED IN SQUADRONS

Strong Fleets Arranged to Protect the Coasts and to Repel an Attack from the Spaniards.

The present positions of the vessels of the United States Navy are of great interest just now to the public. The vessels have been collected by the Navy Department at various points around the coast, and are in readiness to attack the Spanish fleet and to defend the cities on the coast.

The largest squadron is at Key West in Command of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and the Flying Squadron is at Hampton Roads ready to put to sea.

There is a good sized squadron in Asiatic waters, and another one on the Pacific Coast. The positions of all the vessels, according to the latest advices are as follows:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Commanding.

KEY WEST—Indiana, battleship, Capt. H. C. Taylor; Iowa, battleship, Capt. R. D. Evans; New York, armored cruiser, Capt. F. E. Chadwick; Marblehead, cruiser, Commander B. H. McCalla; Detroit, cruiser, Commander J. H. Dayton; Nashville, gunboat, Commander Washburn Maynard; Cincinnati, protected cruiser, Capt. C. M. Chester; Castine, gunboat, Commander R. M. Berry; Dupont, torpedo boat, Lieut. S. S. Wood; Cushing, torpedo boat, Lieut. Albert Gleaves; Ericsson, torpedo boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher; Foote, torpedo boat, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers; Winslow, torpedo boat, Lieut. J. B. Bernadou; Porter, torpedo boat, Lieut. J. C. Fremont. The Terror, monitor, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, is expected at Key West to-day. The Helena, gunboat, Commander W. T. Swinburne, is expected there to-morrow from Bermuda. The Annapolis, gunboat, Commander J. J. Hunker, is expected there to-day.

JACKSONVILLE—Wilmington, gunboat, Commander C. C. Tod.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.—Amphitrite, monitor; Capt. C. J. Barclay.

FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore W. S. Schley, commanding.

HAMPTON ROADS—Brooklyn, armored cruiser, Capt. F. A. Cook; Columbia, protected cruiser, Capt. T. F. Jewell; Massachusetts, battleship, Capt. F. J. Higginson. The Minneapolis, protected cruiser, Capt. J. H. Sands, is expected there to-day.

NORFOLK, VA.—Montgomery, cruiser, Commander G. A. Converse, is expected to arrive to-day for repairs.

LEAGUE ISLAND.—Katahdin, harbor defense ram, Commander G. F. F. Wilde; Miantonomoh, monitor, Capt. M. L. Johnson. The monitors Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Comanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant, and Passaic are at Philadelphia being refitted, and in a few days will be distributed along the coast.

NEWPORT NEWS.—Puritan, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington.

WASHINGTON.—Vesuvius, dynamite-gun cruiser, Lieut. Commander John E. Pillsbury.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Princeton, gunboat, Commander West, is almost rady to go into commission.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Texas, battleship, Capt. J. W. Philip; Dolphin, dispatch boat, Commander H. W. Lyon; Mayflower, dispatch boat, Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie. Auxiliary fleet—Hornet, Lieut. Helm; Eagle, Lieut. Southerland; Hawk, Lieut. Hood; Wasp, Lieut. Ward; Tecumseh, Lieut. Roger Wells; Uncas, Lieut. Brainard; Osceola, Lieut. Purcell; Sioux, Ensign Gherardi; Algonquin, Ensign Crosby.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Gwin, torpedo boat, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker; Talbot, torpedo boat, Lieut. W. S. Williams.

BOSTON.—Machias, gunboat, Commander J. F. Merry.

The Bancroft, cruiser, Commander J. V. B. Bleecker, is at Bermuda, bound for Norfolk, Va.

The San Francisco, protected cruiser, Capt. R. P. Leary, and New Orleans, cruiser, are on their way across the Atlantic from England. The Albany, cruiser, is at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, being got ready for the trip across the ocean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO—Monterey, monitor, Capt. C. E. Clark; Monadnock, monitor, Capt. W. H. Whiting.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR—Alert, monitor, commander, E. H. C. Lentze.

HONOLULU—Bennington, gunboat, commander H. E. Nichols.

The gunboat Wheeling, Lieut. Commander Sebree, has sailed from Port Angelus, Cal., for Seattle.

CALLAO, Peru.—Marietta, gunboat, Capt. F. M. Symonds, bound for Key West; Oregon, battleship, Capt. C. E. Clark, is expected daily, bound for Key West.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral George Dewey, commanding.

HONGKONG—Olympia, cruiser, Capt. C. V. Gridley; Boston, cruiser, Capt. Frank Wildes; Petrel, gunboat, commander E. P. Wood; Raleigh, cruiser, Capt. J. B. Coghlan; Concord, gunboat, Commander Asa Walker.

WOOSUNG—Monocacy, monitor, Capt. O. W. Farenholt.

The Baltimore, cruiser, Capt. N. M. Dyer, is expected at Yokohama.

BIG BOOM IN THE SHIP MARKET.

Government Will Be Forced to Look to England for Small Craft.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The American owners of ships are holding them at prices that seem to the Navy Department exorbitant, and it is not likely that any more vessels will be bought on this side unless they can be had on more reasonable terms. One ship owner, who offered to sell a vessel to the department at the beginning of the crisis, when several yachts and tugs were being negotiated for, wrote to the department to-day repeating his offer, but raising his price 40 per cent. An official remarked that the greater the crisis the higher this man's price has gone, his patriotism, it seems, being equal to the emergency. He was told that the ship would not be bought on any such terms.

The department has in view several good vessels, but it has absolutely refused to give panic prices for them. The approach of war has bulled the ship market to an alarming extent, and has resulted in forcing the department to look to Europe for vessels that could otherwise be bought in this country. It is very probable that an order will go to England at once for procuring several good tugs, yachts, &c.

The naval officials are attaching great importance to this auxiliary fleet, although it is not yet entirely clear what use they will put it to in case of war. Most of the ships procured are practically worthless as fighters against war vessels, and they are not speedy enough for scout or dispatch boats, as they could not keep out of the way of cruisers or torpedo boats of the enemy. They would not be of much use, on the other hand, for the secondary line of defense inside harbors, because if any war vessel should run the gantlet of the big ships these little unprotected craft would hardly stop its course inside. It is supposed that the navy has some clearly-defined service in which to place these ships, or it would not be purchasing so many of them, but it is a little mysterious to naval officials.

$500,000 FOR THE OLD MONITORS.

Much Reliance Placed in the Heavy 15-Inch Smooth Bore Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Navy Department has at last determined to put the old monitors at League Island in fighting trim. It authorized to-day the expenditure by the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering of $500,000 for this purpose. This sum is to be spent at once in repairing the hulls of the monitors, sheathing their decks to prevent leaking, and in putting in serviceable boilers to fit them for sea-going.

Chief Constructor Hichborn and Engineer in Chief Melville have estimated that the three monitors still remaining at League Island, the Mahopac, the Canonicus, and the [illegible]ttan, can be put into effective condition [illegible] coast defense and fighting inside of [illegible] harbors for an expenditure of about [illegible] apiece. The turrets of these ships [illegible] arranged that the modern type of [illegible] cannot be used, and no attempt will [illegible] made to refit their armament to meet [illegible] conditions in naval warfare. Reliance will be placed in the heavy 15-inch [illegible]-bore guns, which are thought to be very effective within their range of three miles. The remaining $200,000 will be used to carry on incidental repairs on other vessels that have not been provided for in other orders.

Commodore Hichborn said to-day that the three monitors can be made ready for active service inside of thirty days.

There is a tradition in the Bureau of Construction and in the Navy Department that the monitor is the sign of peace, and that when the Government orders these vessels out for emergency duty, peace is sure to follow. They are never considered except in extreme crises, and the men in these departments believe that they will never have an opportunity to show what they can do.

THE VESUVIUS ALMOST READY.

She Will Be Painted a Dark Green at the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The work of overhauling the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, completing the work on her guns and fitting her up for active service, is now almost finished, and she probably will leave the Washington Navy Yard within the next few days. Her officers do not know as yet where she will be ordered, though it is thought that she will go first to Norfolk and then proceed to southern waters.

The men are busily employed at present in giving her a coat of black paint, preparatory to painting her a dark green. The officers say that it is almost impossible to discover a vessel at night when painted with this color, even by means of a searchlight. The Vesuvius has not as yet taken aboard the many tons of dynamite that she carries in her magazines; this will be the last thing that will be loaded.

One of the officers, discussing the possibility of hostilities, said:

"There is one satisfaction about being aboard a ship like this. In case we are struck right, there will be no board of inquiry and no trouble about divers. The only thing to do will be to erect a monument to our memory, and attend to our obituary notices, for there will not be a piece of the boat left big enough for a souvenir. A boat of this style either does fearful damage to her enemies or goes under in short order herself. Modern war will, in my opinion, be quick work, anyhow, and we represent the very quickest type of death-dealing vessel afloat."

A BILL TO BUY ST. THOMAS.

Secretary Lodge Reports a Measure to the Senate for an Appropriation of $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Lodge has reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill directing the President of the United States to purchase the Danish West India Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, or any one of them, for a naval and coaling station. The purchase is to be made upon such terms as he may in his discretion deem advisable. Five million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated for the purchase.

Senator Lodge submitted a long report upon the proposed purchase. The location of the islands is described and their history given. A review is made of the former attempts at purchase, beginning in 1865, when the negotiation was begun by Mr. Seward. After twenty-four years negotiations were reopened by Secretary Foster and continued under his successors.

In the argument in favor of the purchase the report says that as long as the islands are in the market there is danger that they will be acquired by some foreign Government. This would be an infraction of the Monroe doctrine and involve the United States in serious difficulty with the European power which sought possession of the islands. The United States has always been anxious to acquire a naval station in the West Indies. Such a station is important in time of peace and essential to our safety in time of war. The islands could be easily governed as a Territory. They occupy a strategic position, and are of incalculable value to the United States, not only as a part of the National defense, but as removing by their possession a very probable cause of foreign complications.

Correspondence since Secretary Foster began negotiations in November, 1892, is submitted with the report. Minister Carr at that time said proposals for the purchase would be received favorably by the Danish Government and upon terms agreed upon by the treaty of 1867. Mr. Foster said in reply that as the Administration of President Harrison was drawing to a close he did not wish to enter into negotiations.

The next correspondence is dated Jan. 14, 1896, when Minister Risley addressed a letter to Secretary Olney upon the subject, and another upon Jan. 18, 1896, in which he stated that the matter was again under discussion. The position of the Danish Government was that it would not seek to reopen the negotiations because of the disastrous failure in 1868, but would receive proposals made by the United States. It also appears that the matter was discussed by Secretary Olney and the Danish Minister, though no record of what took place was made. The negotiations in 1867 resulted in a treaty, which was never ratified by the Senate. The purchase price, according to a quoted telegram from Secretary Seward, was $7,500,000 for St. John and St. Thomas. The Danish Government insisted upon a ratification of the sale by vote of the people of the islands, and this was finally conceded by this Government. Both islands almost unanimously voted in favor of the cession. The report states that the treaty was lost in the fierce storm of political hatred raging in this country in 1868.

NAVAL MILITIA TO BE READY.

State Officers Will Be Asked to Drill the Organizations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Navy Department to-day determined to have the naval militia of the several States prepared for immediate service. This conclusion was the outcome of a consultation of members of the naval strategic board during the afternoon.

Letters will be sent to the Governors and to the Adjutant Generals of all States where there are naval militia organizations, asking them to set in motion the machinery for drilling and equipping the State organizations promptly; they may be ready within a very few hours' notice of a call to arms. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has charge of all matters pertaining to the naval militia, and he feels that the response to this request will be hearty and prompt.

The officials express the hope that there will be a unanimous sentiment on the part of employers to give such of their men as are members of the militia free opportunity to join their commands.

FORTY TARS SENT TO BROOKLYN.

The Alliance and Essex to Furnish Apprentices for the Fleet.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—In response to orders from the Navy Department, Commodore Kautz of the Newport Naval Station sent a detachment of forty men from the training ship Alliance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-night for duty on ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

This order practically takes all the men from the Alliance save a skeleton working force. The vacancies were filled with fifty-four naval apprentices from the training set. It is now semi-officially reported that the Alliance will cruise in Narragansett Bay and supply apprentices to the various warships as demands may arise. The Essex, due here in three weeks, will follow the same routine.

WAR VESSELS AND THE LAKES.

Our Right to Build Torpedo Boats There Raised in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The suggestion that the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Canada be modified so that the building of warboats should be permitted on the great lakes aroused talk in Chicago to-day. In case such a change were made it is not unlikely that a host of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers could be constructed here.

President W. L. Brown of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company says he does not think the treaty even now would prevent the building of torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers on the lakes, so long as they were not armed here.

A Sheet Anchor

In all conditions of muscular weakness, nervous debility and fever; good in shock and fainting; a valuable help to dyspeptics.

This eulogy, one of many, has been pronounced upon that sterling stimulant,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

A sheet anchor holds a ship from drifting on the rocks. So does this medicinal whiskey retard consumption of tissue, and thus prevents the body from drifting into a condition of disease. Is not this worth remembering at a time when a change of temperature may be fraught with danger to blood and nerves?

No wide-awake druggist or grocer thinks of being out of Duffy's pure malt.

Sewall After Naval Contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Among a great many ship builders that called at the Bureau of Construction to-day to look after contracts for new ships was Arthur Sewall, candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1896. Mr. Sewall had a long conference with Commodore Hichborn, and called also on the Secretary of the Navy. He wishes to have the opportunity of constructing some of the new ships contemplated in the naval programme.

Sir Julian Congratulates Capt. Sigsbee

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy Department this afternoon and left his card for Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, congratulating that officer upon his escape, and bearing throughout his recent thrilling experiences in the Harbor of Havana.

The Oregon Expected at Callao.

LIMA, (via Galveston, Texas,) March 31.—The Chilean Government, it is asserted on good authority, will not sell any warships to the United States.

The Oregon is expected at Callao on Saturday.

The gunboat Marietta, having finished coaling and having contracted for coal for the battleship Oregon, sailed for Valparaiso this evening.

AUXILIARY BOARD'S WORK.

Howard Gould's Niagara to be Inspected at Wilmington—Almost Through with Small Vessels.

Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Commander Kelley were the only members of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers in town yesterday. The other members are in Boston and Philadelphia engaged in the work of inspecting vessels suitable for distiller ships and colliers. The Government requires at least two good colliers and perhaps four. Besides these, two suitable vessels to be used as repair ships and two vessels to be fitted as distiller ships are sought. Some difficulty is experienced in finding suitable vessels for these purposes at a fair price.

At Wilmington, Del., whither certain members of the board will go to-day, Howard Gould's new steam yacht Niagara will probably be examined. The yacht's hull is completed and the engines and boilers have been installed. Mr. Gould, it is understood, has positively refused to sell her, but has volunteered, in case of hostilities, to lend her to the Government with the stipulation that she be returned to him in good condition.

The yacht Augusta is another vessel that is being considered by the board with the idea of adding her to the fleet of fast steam yachts already acquired.

Capt. Rodgers said yesterday that the report of Lieut. Sargent's inspection of the Holland submarine torpedo boat on last Sunday had been sent to Washington, and that he did not know whether or not the board would be asked to make a further test.

A member of the board said yesterday that the Government was in need of just two more ocean-going steel tugs. When these have been acquired there will only be a market for a few more fast steam yachts, and then the entire attention of the board would be turned upon large vessels.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Men Sent to League Island—The Hawk Comes Out of Dry Dock.

An order was received at the navy yard here yesterday for sixty men to go to League Island, presumably for duty on the monitors being prepared for sea, and a detail of the number requested was promptly taken from the receiving ship Vermont.

The steam yacht Hermione, rechristened the Hawk, was floated out of Dry Dock No. 2, and the tugs Edward Luckenbach and Walter Luckenbach took her place.

The big Timber Dry Dock No. 3 is ready for the final test, which will probably be made to-morrow, so that the work of removing the cofferdam may be begun Monday. This work is expected to take thirty days, but may be hurried through in less time.

The work of transferring stores and ammunition to Southern ports was vigorously continued yesterday, the tugs Nina and Markeeta being kept busy carrying ammunition and stores to Fort Lafayette, whence they are transferred South.

Capt. Philip of the Texas, and Lieut. Ward of Admiral Bunce's staff, yesterday returned the visit of Lieut. Hohnel of the Austrian schoolship Donau.

AT WORK ON THE ARMERIA.

The Fleet Lighthouse Tender Being Fitted for Service.

The lighthouse tender Armeria, now lying at the Lighthouse Department docks at Tompkinsville, is being rapidly fitted out for service as a part of the mosquito fleet. All this week men have been hard at work upon her. Just what is being done will not be stated.

The Armeria is the finest of the Lighthouse Department's fleet. She is a fast steel vessel and new. She has just been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. This was made necessary by her running upon a reef on the New England Coast last Summer while on a trip along the coast. Her bottom was so badly damaged it was feared she would be a total loss, but she was saved and practically rebuilt.

She has half steam up constantly. A large force of men are almost constantly at work during the day, and the work is continued into the night. At Tompkinsville it is said the men on board the tender expect to take her to the navy yard within a few days for her guns.

NAVAL MILITIA INSPECTED.

First Battalion Makes a Fine Showing on the New Hampshire.

The regular annual inspection of the First Battalion of the New York State Naval Militia was held on board the training ship New Hampshire last night. Inspector Gen. Hoffman, assisted by Col. Green of the Governors Island staff, made the inspection.

Many relatives and friends of the naval men filled the vessel to overflowing. While Inspector Gen. Hoffman would make no statement as a result of the inspection further than to say he was pretty well satisfied, it is known that a first-class showing was made. At the conclusion of the inspection sharpshooters' medals and general efficiency medals were presented.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

[illegible] IS IMPATIENT

[illegible] Senator Found Who Believes that Spain Will Surrender Cuba.

[illegible] TEMPER IN BOTH HOUSES

[illegible] Still Believes Conflict [illegible] Necessary Nor Desirable— [illegible] Nearly 200 Republicans [illegible] Intervention He Must [illegible] Way at Last.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President McKinley [illegible] have appreciated two days [illegible] of the war feeling that is [illegible] houses of the Congress. [illegible] he understands it fully now, [illegible] understands and confides [illegible] fully, since he supplied mem[illegible] more definite idea of his inten[illegible] the mistake be made by the Administration of supposing that the feel[illegible] permanently allayed, or that [illegible]ned, it would be un[illegible] be so demonstrated [illegible] negotiations with Spain. [illegible] in the two houses, but [illegible] way. The attendance of spectators continues to be enormous. The galleries would not hold them to-day. They [illegible] the seats, and then there were long rows of ladies and gentlemen standing in the corridors at the sides of the doors for hours waiting for some one to come out and give the waiting throng a chance. To [illegible] tickets for the reserved galleries is no assurance that the holder will get in. Those tickets are given out by every Senator or Representatives to all his friends and acquaintances who ask for them. They are good only when there is room for the visitors.

Impatience Among Senators.

While the Senate business was going on in the Chamber many Senators strolled to their committee rooms or into the restaurant. Wherever found they talked of the chances of peace or war. Despite assurance from the White House that positive demands had been made upon Spain and that an answer would be due to-night or to-morrow, the impatience was manifested everywhere. Senator Chandler, more reckless than some of his Republican associates, was unable to restrain his belligerent feelings. His interruptions of Senator Allen when the latter was making a war speech, excited the doubts of many other Senators, and was in the nature of a warning that the Senate was not likely to be satisfied now with halting or feeble dealing with the Spanish Government.

Senator Hawley, as anxious for news as he was for his luncheon, stopped at the latter to ask about the news from Woodford. He did not expect consent from Spain to the abandonment of Cuba, and evidently looked for a fight as the alternative. Senator Platt of New York, who joined him and partook calmly of a frugal luncheon, discussed the situation without excitement, and when asked if the prospect indicated war to him, answered very mildly, "I shall not go to war. I'm too old for that business." Not one Senator could be found who was confident that Spain would yield to the demands of the United States. And there were none who hoped that anything less than the reported demands of the President would be entertained or approved by the Congress.

War Speeches in the House.

In the House, although the Naval bill was under discussion, the probable war engrossed attention. The war speeches interjected by several members proved more interesting than the speeches more pertinent to the bill, and they pleased the gallery immensely. The Speaker, who yesterday stood by the Administration to curb the impatience of the President's party, does not think war is either necessary or desirable. If he approves of the manner in which negotiations have been conducted and the crisis brought on, he does not make his approval known. The talk about "honor" and "dignity" provokes him to smile and to ask questions that suggest r[redacted] that the body over which he pres e to break away from him as so arns that the efforts of the Pres cure a settlement with Spain hav d to naught.

With nearly 200 members [redacted] publican side ready to vote for , as reported to-day by Mr. Joy ri, it is evident that Speaker Ree hope to hold down the war feeling time comes to give it expression members like Mr. Wayne Parker ersey, a loyal Republican and McK declares that he does not beli will satisfy our proper demands, independence for the Cubans ation for the loss of the Maine, war must come, it is plain that htful and prudent men are hard to .

Mr. Parker on the [redacted]

"The Maine incident has much minimized," said Mr. Parke has offended the Nation deeply, responsible for that loss, and held to accountability. I do no about money indemnity. If Spain Cuba free I believe that the people ation will regard that as in the n indemnity to us. All circum ainly make Spain responsible, eve asserted in her defense that ction of the vessel was not an offi

Both the Committees on [illegible] Affairs were in session to-day, and both under restraint. The members of these committees did not all agree as to their understanding of the details of the President's demands upon Spain. All of the Republicans agreed to be patient until Monday, although some of them had made inquiries that indicated a desire to be allowed to proceed on Monday, if the information in the hands of the President at that time suggested the advantage of action at the earliest moment.

The Democrats of the House were not all proud of the blunder committed yesterday by Mr. Bailey. They were disposed to hold him not quite free from censure. He had been to the White House, and had talked with the President before offering his resolution of independence for Cuba. He was as well informed about the hopes of the President, and his desire that there should be nothing done to interfere with a favorable conclusion of pending negotiations as were most of the Republican members. He knew that the Republicans had been warned against joining him in his attempt to force action in advance of the reply of Spain. The result was that while he had been solidly supported by the Democrats on the vote, half of them were commenting with smiles of contempt upon his lack of prudence as a leader.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor Says the President Will Secure Cuba's Freedom, and It Will Not Be Purchased.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—For three hours to-day the packed galleries and excited members of the House listened to a passionate outburst of oratory on the Cuban question, during which the intensity of feeling was alternately manifested by cheers, [illegible], and hisses. Time and again the excited throngs in the galleries were admonished to be silent, and once at least it seemed as if a motion would be made to clear them.

The three speeches which stirred the assemblage to its depths were made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who, it was assumed, spoke for the Administration, and who practically pledged it to the cause of free Cuba; Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, who announced the Democratic position as for free Cuba, without war if it could be avoided, but with war if necessary, and Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who spoke for peace, declaring that it was our duty to go to the extreme in magnanimity to avoid the horrors of war.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into committee and proceeded with the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

[illegible]

No [illegible] for [illegible]

One of the most exciting incidents of the day was produced during the consideration of this amendment, when Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) denounced the alleged [illegible]ment which rumor said the Administration was considering to accept a money in[illegible] from Spain for the murdered sailors of the Maine. His remarks drew from Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) an indignant [illegible] against the cries for war he heard [illegible] him. At one point in his speech [illegible] of hisses from the galleries was [illegible] that the Chair was obliged to [illegible] spectators against demonstrations.

Mr. Johnson made some hu[illegible] marks about Mr. Lewis, saying sar[illegible] that if he could be turned loose [illegible] the Spaniards would depart. Turn[illegible] the more serious part of the question [illegible] said:

"Now, in all seriousness, in dis[illegible] this cry of war that we have h[illegible] that side of the Chamber, do, ge[illegible] stop and reflect a moment upon [illegible] means if we should enter upon h[illegible] If the hotheadedness of men in p[illegible] should not force the President to [illegible] into an embarrassing position, which [illegible] proud spirit would not permit her to [illegible] to, if the public men in Congress [illegible] simply restrain their zeal and [illegible] hands off the President, he would [illegible] to accomplish in a very short [illegible] time by the arts of diplomacy the independence of Cuba.

"We hear that the Cuban Junta is willing to raise $100,000,000 in order to [illegible] their independence. We have [illegible] these two antagonizing forces [illegible] the success of judgment, of dipl[illegible] exalted patriotism of the state[illegible] White House, [applause,] and [illegible] we will give him a fair opp[illegible] carry out his purpose he will [illegible] triumphant conclusion without [illegible] ounce of American blood." [illegible] plause.]

Too Much Johnson.

Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Johnson in a [illegible]morous strain. He accused Mr. Jo[illegible] of being muzzled by the Speaker and afraid to shake off his shackles, quailing when the Speaker looked at him. Mr. Lewis closed by [illegible]:

"I do n[illegible] Mr. Chairman, whether the Presid[illegible] United States has [illegible]lected the [illegible] as his Fidus Achates, as his [illegible] and defender on this floor; but [illegible], if such is the case, then, as a [illegible] adviser of the President, I [illegible]est that he join in the prayer o[illegible] to be delivered from his friends. [illegible] come to pass that the President [illegible] receive, as some people in certa[illegible] hope and others fear, his poli[illegible], then those who may write h[illegible], if the gentleman from Indiana [illegible] in the course he has been pursuing, [illegible] them[illegible] elegy, [illegible] Johnson. [illegible] continu[illegible] and applause.]

Mr. J[illegible] rose as soon as Mr. Lewis took his [illegible] and made a speech which, while it [illegible] disapproval from the galleries, [illegible] listened to intently.

D[illegible] of Hot-headedness.

"I have [illegible] from the start," said he, "that the danger to the country was the hot-headedness of those men who never stop to [illegible] into what they would precipitate the country. My voice has been and still is for peace. Whether it be proper or not, I do [illegible] to care. I am opposed to war—[illegible] with its devastating consequences; [illegible] involves a vast expenditure of [illegible] money, which involves burdens of [illegible] to be paid by the people, which [illegible] the issuing of paper money, which involves a period of wild speculation, [illegible] which, while it affords opportunit[illegible] exalted patriotism and heroic devotion to the flag, at the same time opens up an [illegible] for the cormorant, who always [illegible] upon the vitals of the Government, [illegible] seeks to take advantage of its ne[illegible].

"I am [illegible] to that condition of affairs which would take away the power of the American [illegible], which would put women in the [illegible] of mourning, and which would bring [illegible] the voice of the or[illegible]. I would [illegible] war only as a last res[illegible]. I would [illegible] sacrifice precious American [illegible] except [illegible] quarrel should be a just [illegible] the [illegible] would bring every Am[illegible] citiz[illegible] support of his country [illegible] carry with it the moral support of the civilized world. And he [illegible] the moral support of the [illegible] to be injured in a conflict betw[illegible] advertises himself to [illegible] who knows nothing of [illegible] influences which in a time of National [illegible] tend toward peace and toward ul[illegible] victory.

Di[illegible] Not Exhausted.

"I believe [illegible] House had been as patient as it [illegible] heretofore been, and if the Senate had [illegible] as farseeing as heretofore, and if they [illegible] given to the President time to press all [illegible]matic and moral suasion that will [illegible] interfere unduly with Spain that thirty [illegible] from this time would not have elap[illegible] Cuba would be an independent [illegible] Spain knows she cannot conquer the [illegible]gents, and that if she proposes to do [illegible] it will be war with this Nation.

"Gentlem[illegible] talk about the influence of the ban[illegible] the monetary and business interests [illegible] world as they please, and of busines[illegible] commercial interests. Before God I [illegible] not criticise an influence, monetary [illegible] otherwise, that can make for peace. I [illegible] if the President has sent an ultim[illegible] to Spain it means war. If you tell [illegible] get out you will make war. You excit[illegible] Spanish pride. You leave Sagasta in [illegible] a condition that he is not able to comp[illegible] negotiations. You will shed American [illegible]. You will expend millions of treasure in achieving Cuban independence. At what cost? Stop and reflect a minute."

Not the President's Spokesman.

Mr. Johnson said he had been accused of speaking for the President. This he denied, and continued:

"He [illegible] personal acts and by his exalted patriotism won the respect of the people North, South, East, and West, without [illegible] to party ties. Shame on the man on the other side of this chamber who dares to make party capital out of this matter."

Mr. Johnson said this Government had better allow the Cubans to pay $200,000,000 to acquire their independence than that one drop of American blood should be unnecessarily shed. [Applause on the Republican side and [illegible] the gallery.]

"It does [illegible] make any difference to me whether I [illegible] or not," he continued. "I believe [illegible] standing on the verge of a volcano, [illegible] I hope to God that the ultimatum [illegible] President will not strike so sudden[illegible] it will reach such a resentment [illegible] provoke war. But if it comes, every [illegible] of my heart, every effort of which I am capable, will be thrown into the [illegible] behalf of a speedy, victorious [illegible] of that war.

"I hope [illegible] the representatives of the American people on this floor, the Senators [illegible] represent the sovereign States at the [illegible] end of the Capitol, will pause and [illegible] we are standing. Let us uphold the President. He has brought the parties [illegible] together; he is trying to avert war. I [illegible] by those who consult him th[illegible] restless, anxious, and concerned; [illegible] has declared that he feels it is [illegible] duty he owes to the country to [illegible] war.

Peop[illegible] All for War.

"Let no [illegible] the temperament of the American people. They are not all for war. [illegible] of good sense and judgment [illegible] and they are in favor of war. But there is a great conservative sentiment [illegible] country that is opposed to war except as a last resort. It is not the temp[illegible] applause of the multitude that they [illegible] a calm, cool, dispassionate j[illegible] that will be approved.

"When the [illegible] has passed, when the war cloud [illegible] away, I appeal from the mis[illegible] of these persons, I appeal f[illegible] of the chamber with which my [illegible] have been greeted. I appeal from [illegible] of the galleries, which are [illegible] to do the fighting. I appeal t[illegible] calmer judgment of my country, [illegible] will pass upon my utterances [illegible] time for calm and respectful [illegible] comes. That time will come, [illegible], and garlands will be placed upon [illegible] of those who have been willing [illegible] and have resisted the efforts to [illegible] war upon them."

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, replied to [illegible]. "I know," said he, "the sta[illegible] gentleman from Indiana in [illegible] of his own party and before the [illegible] well enough to know that what [illegible] spoken has been spoken with deli[illegible] and that it is entitled to be considered [illegible] as authoritative. When he [illegible] the President is trying to compo[illegible] understanding between this Nation [illegible] the Spanish Government upon a [illegible] compel the island of Cuba [illegible] liberty from the hold[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Not Purchasable.

"[illegible] believed yesterday, I know to-day, [illegible] a decision of this question [illegible] the policy of that side of the House. [illegible] hope that the rich and powerful in[illegible] of this and other nations will com[illegible] the struggling patriots of Cuba to buy the freedom that they have fairly won with their courage and by their sword. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I owe the Republican Party no kindly offices. But I will venture to warn it that if its leaders agree, and the Republican Party sanctions the agreement, to compel any people under God's sun to buy that liberty which God has given to them, that party will never survive long enough to escape the odium which will be fastened upon it by the outraged sentiment of the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"Mr. Chairman, liberty is not a purchaseable commodity. [Renewed applause.] There was a time in this republic when no man in high station would have suggested that one nation would sell it, or that another should be compelled to buy it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It was a birthright of men, and it is their duty to assert it, though war be necessary to its assertion. [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

"I am myself, Mr. Chairman, as averse to war as any gentleman. On this side twice during the present session we have walked up to the altar and made a willing sacrifice of our political advancement. We know, and you know, that a war will be to the advantage of the party in power; and you, knowing it, will still know it no better than we do. Yet with a knowledge that we are pursuing a policy to the advantage of our political opponents and to the injury of ourselves you must admit that we did all you asked us to do.

Democratic Unselfishness.

"In all the history of this Republic no party has ever acted more patriotically or unselfishly than the Democratic Party has during this crisis. [Applause on the Democratic side.] There was a time when this threatened war could have been averted. Six months ago, if you had done as we urged you to do, if you had recognised the rights of these struggling patriots to fight for independence war would have been averted and the freedom of Cuba would to-day be an established fact in the history of the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A member: "And the battleship Maine, with all the accompanying lives of American seamen, would not have been sacrificed."

Mr. Bailey—"And that unfortunate disaster, which has horrified humanity and humiliated our American citizenship, would never have occurred. [Applause.] The great battleship, the Maine—the ship which bore the name of a sovereign State of this union—would still have been upon the high seas flying the flag of this Republic; and the more than 250 brave seamen, many of whom now sleep many fathoms deep beneath Cuban waters, would have been wearing the uniform of the nation which they honored with their courage and sought to defend with their lives. [Prolonged applause.]

The Situation Intensified.

"You refused to act, and the progress of events has simply intensified the situation. The longer you postpone doing right, the longer you postpone action, the more certain it is that war and war alone will extricate you. In trying to allow Spain to complete her reconquest of Cuba you have made it absolutely necessary that you shall intervene in the cause of freedom.

"There may be time still to avert a war. Within the last forty-eight hours a representative of the Cuban Republic has said to me that they did not desire us to engage in war with Spain; that all they ask is that we recognize their independence, to give them the credit and standing to which they are entitled among the nations of the earth, and with their own strong arms and with their own brave hearts they will achieve their independence. [Applause on the Democratic side.] They prefer that course, and I sympathize with the spirit which prompts them to prefer it.

"Any people worthy to be free desire to achieve their own freedom, and if the Cuban people sought their freedom through American arms I should doubt their ability to maintain it when it was given to them. They hope to have a national history. They hope to have national heroes. They hope to teach their children, who, in turn, will teach their children and their children's children, how Cuban patriots wrought out the problem of Cuban freedom. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Where is there the man who does not sympathize with that lofty sentiment?

Cubans Ask Only Recognition.

"A representative of the Cuban republic said to me with great frankness and feeling: 'We do not seek to involve the United States in war with Spain. It is unnecessary. Give us a recognition of our independence, so that we can obtain arms and heavy artillery, and in thirty days we will put an army of 100,000 Cuban patriots in the field, and in thirty days more the flag of Spain will be trailing in the dust of Cuba.' [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is their spirit. Why do we not meet them in it?

"War? You invite it with all its horrors. I know the horrors as well as the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Johnson.] I witnessed its desolation. My father and my kinsmen came back from the battlefields rendered historic by the courage of those who wore the blue as well as those who wore the gray. When they turned from Appomattox, where they had left everything except their honor, they came back, and on every hand they witnessed the horrors and desolations of war. Where they had left a happy home they found a mass of charred and blackened ruins.

"We do not want war. We have twice offered you the opportunity to avoid it. But, Mr. Chairman, we might as well be frank. If it takes a war to free the island of Cuba, my voice, and the voice of those with whom I have the honor to sit, is 'Cuba free' without a war if possible. 'Cuba free' with a war if necessary." [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

No Idea of Buying Cuba's Liberty.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) whose utterances are significant owing to his close friendship with the Administration, answered Mr. Bailey. He said he did not intend to reply to the argument of the gentleman from Texas, but he felt a very strong degree of sympathy for him.

"When," said he, "a man has been for nearly a year trying to play a game of politics on the question of war and has failed, and has finally made an exhibition—a futile effort—in that direction, unparalleled in the history of this body, it becomes pathetic when he talks about a war and a war that will never happen. I rose to point out one or two absurd statements constantly repeated in the newspapers, and which found an echo in the voice of the gentleman from Texas.

"He warns this side that if the President attempts to force the Cubans to buy their freedom hell will break loose in about fifteen seconds on the Democratic side. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Nobody proposes to force Cuba to buy their independence. It is like a tale told by the idiots, full of sound and fury and full of nothing. There is no such proposition by, to, or from the Administration, and the whole idle prattle of this character in the newspapers has been just so much folly and nonsense, and yet a statesman, leader of a great division upon this floor, rises and solemnly warns the Republican side of this House that if the President drives Cuba to buy her independence, they will go to work to prevent it. Nobody has attempted it; it is an idle dream of somebody and talk of the newspapers.

Negotiations Not Understood.

"Again, what does the gentleman know about how far the matters have progressed between the United States as the intermediary source of diplomacy and Spain and Cuba on the other side? The gentleman from Texas did say yesterday that he believed the President of the United States was trying to force it upon the Cubans, and to-day he said he knew it. Now, I rose simply to say that the gentleman is wholly mistaken. If he has such information from an authoritative source he ought to make it public. The time has come in this country when misunderstanding of what is going on is doing more harm than the views of the people who do understand."

"Will the gentleman state," interposed Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) "that he believes from what he knows that it is not in contemplation by the President in the negotiations now going on to treat for a money consideration for the freedom of Cuba?"

"It is too contemptible to answer. Such a thought never entered into the head of any man connected with the Administration."

"Isn't there an intimation of that kind in the negotiations at Madrid?"

"What have we to do with the negotiations at Madrid?" asked Mr. Grosvenor. "I say the purchase of Cuba by the Government or the suggestion of its approval is a story told by an idiot. There never was anything in it, and this is only [illegible]

CASTORIA.

[illegible] Were the forty-five gentlemen who [illegible] ago [illegible] seeking political advantage?" asked Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio.)

"I heard something of that kind," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "but I heard something better. Yesterday, when the scheme to promote a political advantage was sprung here with the awkwardness of a Fourth of July boy burning firecrackers, 178 gentlemen put their names down on the right side of the organization of party and party concord. [Applause.] I could name a good many of them myself.

Administration for Free Cuba.

"Now, in conclusion: The Administration of this Government to-day is as anxious for the freedom and independence of Cuba as any gentleman on the other side of the House. [Applause.] There is not one man, from the President down to the humblest member of this floor, who will ever, without the consent of the Cuban insurgents, ratify, agree to, or approve any settlement of the Cuban question that does not involve absolute independence for Cuba. [Applause.] There is not a gentleman on the other side of the House who know this fact better or from a more direct source of information than does the gentleman from Texas, because he has had the fullest opportunity to learn the fact, and he knows that it is unjust to the President to intimate that he to-day knows that the President is trying to force Cuba to buy her independence.

"Mr. Chairman, this movement will go forward. The Republicans of the House and the Senate, and the loyal people of the United States, Republicans and Democrats, are in favor of the independence of Cuba. But they are in favor of avoiding war if it can possibly be done consistently with the honor, dignity, and glory of the American name. [Applause.]

"Do you think that this great party in power to-day is going to be unfaithful to a trust which will, if properly discharged, bring glory to the Administration? Will the Administration now in power run away from the most brilliant opportunity that any Administration since the days of Abraham Lincoln has had to establish itself and its party in the praise and honor and glory of a mighty people? [Applause.] Any gentleman who thinks so does not understand the men at the head of affairs. The journals of the civilized world this morning have spoken with stronger terms of indorsement than ever before of the attitude and action of the people of the United States; and in that connection one and all of the English-speaking journals put it forward as the cardinal idea that Cuba must be free, and that we would make her free. [Applause.]

The United States to Intervene.

"As the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, 'War will keep.' Let us stand together and cease this attempt at political capital. [Applause.] It is unworthy of a great political party, it is unworthy of any gentleman who wants to be the leader in this House or the next. He cannot climb the ladder by attempting to go up a rope of that character loosely suspended from the top.

"There is something more than temporary political advantage to be considered in this matter. There is statesmanship, there is honor, there is integrity, there is glory in the right direction. Cuba will be free, and Cuba will be free by the intervention of the United States. I would not give one cent for a declaration of independence unaccompanied by a further declaration. What nonsense it would be to declare the Island of Cuba independent and then let her starve to death.

"The thing to do in the case of Cuba is to exhaust all that honest diplomacy can do to achieve her liberty and independence, and, failing in that, stop not at the halfway house that the gentleman from Texas is talking about—not only declare that Cuba is independent and shall be free, but accompany that declaration with an army and a navy to make our declaration worth something. [Applause.]

The Country Not Betrayed.

"What means the mighty demonstration of war that is being made in this country? What does it mean when every arsenal, of whatever kind or shape, when every navy yard and every appliance in the country is working night and day, irrespective of price, to forge the engines of war? What does it mean? What is the United States going to do? Is it going to make a 'shilly-shally' declaration that the Cubans are free and then let them go to the devil in the clutch of the Spanish nation? [Applause.]

"My countrymen, you have not been betrayed by your Administration, or deceived by it. [Applause on the Republican side.] That Administration is in touch with the highest inspiration and the best motives of patriotic citizens throughout the whole land, and if the people—with the help of the Democratic Party if we can get it, or without its help if we cannot get it, but we will get it—I say with the help of the Democratic Party, without its engineering our machinery on the floor of this house, in due time—at an early time, too—the people of this country will shout in praise of a Republican Administration that will carry into execution the power, the will, and the edict of the American people. [Prolonged applause on the Republican side.]

The Handy amendment was defeated, and that of Mr. Mudd adopted; yeas 89, nays 56.

QUIET DAY IN THE SENATE.

Resolution Asking for Cuban Consular Reports Recommitted After Discussion—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) who reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution calling upon the President for the Cuban Consular reports, requested that the resolution lie on the table until the committee desired to call it up. He added that the committee was engaged constantly in work, and there were reasons why the resolution should not be considered in the absence of the committee.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) objected to the making of "any such contract as suggested."

Mr. Frye then moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) followed this motion with a speech, in the course of which he said: "If I could have my way, I would instantly recall our Minister to Madrid and hand to the Spanish Minister here his passports."

Mr. Allen said he was opposed to the general policy of the President of the United States, but as one of the representatives in the Senate of a great State he was willing to give him his support in a proper solution of the Cuban problem, for he felt that all political considerations at a time like this ought to be laid aside and men of all parties should stand together. He believed that in a few more days we should witness the Cuban flag, "consecrated by hundreds of thousands of lives, waving in triumph over the island."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) soon after the conclusion of Mr. Allen's speech precipitated a lively scene. He thought the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations indicated some doubt and indecision. Yesterday the committee thought a new call for the Consular reports ought to be made; to-day it thought the call ought to be withdrawn.

"The first call," said Mr. Chandler, "was made in a resolution presented by the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) on Feb. 14. On the following day at 9:40 P. M. an answer to that call for information came from Spain"—a significant reference to the Maine disaster.

Mr. Chandler thought the Senate and the country were not without information. They had been informed of the conditions in Cuba by members of the Senate, who had seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears all the horrors in Cuba. They had rendered the greatest possible service to the country and to humanity.

"I have the fullest confidence in the Committee on Foreign Relations," said Mr. Chandler. "I have confidence that the President intends to pursue a patriotic and righteous course in the present emergency, and I shall thank God when he reaches a conclusion of some sort or another. Therefore, I am not in rebellion as yet against the powers that be. I await upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, but I do think that, as that committee deemed it advisable yesterday to make a second call for the consular correspondence, and has now reached the conclusion that the second call should not be made, the committee ought to give us some reason for the delay."

"The confidence expressed by the Senator in the Committee on Foreign Relations," replied Mr. Frye, sarcastically, "renders any reply to his remarks unnecessary. The committee is acting advisedly in asking that the [illegible]

[illegible] have control of the [illegible] to letting the committee start [illegible] back and then start again. I will help the committee whenever I can."

The motion to recommit was passed. Thereupon Mr. Chandler reintroduced on his own account the committee's resolution, and asked that it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Frye gave notice that he would move when the resolution was called up to recommit it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) of the Military Affairs Committee presented in amended form the joint resolution offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) concerning the erection of temporary fortifications. He said that the resolution as now amended met all objections that had been raised against the original one. It is as follows:

"That in case of emergency, when in the opinion of the President the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent, such temporary fort or fortification may be constructed upon written consent of the owner of the land upon which such work is to be placed, and the requirements of Section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not be applicable in such cases."

The resolution was passed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

NO ACTION BY COMMITTEE.

Capt. Sigsbee Before That on Foreign Relations—A General Expression for Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine and Capt. Barker, Secretary Long's naval aide, who went to Key West after the explosion on behalf of the department, were before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour at the afternoon sitting. Both were examined in detail in regard to the condition and strength of our navy in the vicinity of Havana, and Capt. Sigsbee was questioned as to his opinion and knowledge of the Maine catastrophe. His story was not materially different from that detailed to the naval court of inquiry, but the fact that it was given personally to the members of the committee and included personal deductions made a visible impression upon the members.

Capt. Sigsbee did not express a conviction in so many words that the disaster was the result of treachery on the part of the Spanish, but after the committee had concluded its hearing one of its members expressed his belief that the explosion was due to that agency. The purpose in taking the testimony of these naval officers is to incorporate their statements in a report the committee will make in case it finds it necessary to report a resolution for intervention. This report will be in the nature of a statement to the country justifying the position taken, and it is considered desirable to support this with an array of pertinent facts which will go far to convince the American people and the civilized world of the justice of the course taken.

When the report which was circulated during the afternoon, to the effect that Spain had rejected the proposals of the United States, was brought to the attention of the committee, Senator Davis went to the Senate Chamber, and asked that there should be no adjournment until Monday, as had been contemplated. This led to the surmise that in case the report of Spain's refusal should be verified, the committee might bring in its report to-morrow. It was stated later, however, that the committee had not changed its plans, and that it probably would wait upon the President at least until Monday, if he should so desire.

There is no doubt that the committee is prepared to report very speedily in case it should feel called upon to do so. There has been no poll of the committee and no formulation of a resolution, but there has been a very general expression of views. This expression has so far taken the shape of a recognition of the independence of the Cubans, together with a declaration for intervention sufficient to guarantee this independence, and the best opinion is that such a resolution will be the ultimate result of the committee's deliberations if Spain insists upon continuing the Cuban war and holding the island.

The committee is proceeding upon absolute information as to the character of the negotiations between this country and Spain, and this is to the effect that the independence of Cuba is made the one essential consideration of the negotiations.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs adjourned at noon to-day until Monday without action. There was a general exchange of views, and it was decided that it was only fair to the Administration to give it the few days asked to see if the demands the President has made will be agreed to by Spain before taking aggressive action.

The Democrats of the committee attempted to force immediate action, but the Republicans, standing by their agreement of yesterday to wait until Monday, steadily set their faces against having their hands forced before that time.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Durango, Mexico—WALTER H. FAULKNER of Texas.

War—First Lieutenants to be Captains—SEBREE SMITH, Second Artillery; HENRY A. REED, Second Artillery; ALBERT S. CUMMINS, Fourth Artillery; ALEXANDER B. DYER, Fourth Artillery; LEVERETT H. Walker, Fourth Artillery; W. P. DUVALL, Fifth Artillery; H. M. ANDREWS, First Artillery; C. D. PARKHURST, Fourth Artillery.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymaster T. S. JEWETT, to be Paymaster.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Wood Glen, George C. Apgar; Yardville, William H. Mount.

NEW YORK—Crown Point Centre, Sidney D. Swinton; Madrid Springs, C. A. Chandler; Norfolk, Carroll A. King; North Barton, George Crisfield.

DR. LESSER BACK FROM CUBA.

He Says the Stories of Starvation Are True.

Dr. A. S. Lesser, surgeon in chief of the Red Cross Society, and his wife, Mrs. Bettina Lesser, known in Cuba as Sister Bettina, has arrived in this city from Cuba. They give a frightful picture of the suffering among the reconcentrados, but say that it is now greatly diminished owing to the relief work of the Red Cross Society. Dr. Lesser said that it was entirely true that of 400,000 reconcentrados, 200,000 had already died. He said that when he reached Havana, five weeks ago, the people were dying as much from the first feeding as from starvation. They were in such a debilitated state that much care had to be exercised in giving them food.

"As to the statement that the officers of the Red Cross Society have not enjoyed any privileges in Cuba," said Dr. Lesser, "and have been hampered in their work, I am bound to state that they are not true. All the stories that we have had trouble are assumptions. I do not speak as a sympathizer with Spain, but it is true that the Spaniards have not hindered our work. When I left the island there was not the slightest danger threatening the Americans there. Gen. Blanco is a noble man. He is certainly concerned about the sufferings of the reconcentrados. Once when Miss Clara Barton and I were talking with him, and Miss Barton mentioned several instances of their sufferings, Gen. Blanco was moved to tears."

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA'S LOSS.

It Reaches Home After Having Some Instruments Smashed in a Wreck.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Chicago Orchestra has returned from the East intact, with the exception of six double basses and a violoncello, which were destroyed in a collision a few miles east of Buffalo Tuesday night. The special train conveying Theodore Thomas and his musicians West had a head-end collision at that point, in which an engine and baggage car were disfigured, and the heavy instruments happened to be in the baggage car. In the ruins were found the remains of Bruno Steindl's valuable 'cello. This famous instrument was a Carlo Bergonzi, and was made in 1742. Mr. Steindl recently purchased the instrument in Europe, and it was valued at $4,000. The musicians will attempt to recover the value of the instruments destroyed from the railroad company.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. Its use means a valuable increase in flesh—from 1 to 2 pounds a week. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which [illegible] the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

THE APRIL CENTURY
contains a group of four timely articles on
PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINING.
The well-known artist JAY HAMBIDGE visited the region to prepare the striking and suggestive illustrations of types and scenes which accompany these papers. Lattimer, the village where the strikes occurred in September last, is the scene of several of the illustrations.
"A Polyglot Community," by Henry Edward Rood.
"An Artist's Impressions of the Colliery Regions," by Jay Hambidge.
"The Advantage of England and the United States in the World's Commerce," by Edward Atkinson.
"The Supply of Anthracite Coal in Pennsylvania," by Edward W. Parker.
The other contents include:

THE NEW TELEGRAPHY.
Describing with illustrations recent successful experiments in telegraphing without connecting wires. The author, Privy Councillor Dr. Slaby, of Charlottenburg, was present at the English experiments, and himself conducted successful experiments in the presence of the German Emperor.

A FAMOUS SEA-FIGHT.
The contest between modern ships of war off the coast of Bolivia during the Chilean-Peruvian war. [illegible] trations. There is also an open letter from the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Ass't Secretary of the Navy, on "Fights between Ironclads."

"HEROES OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE."
Another thrilling article in The Century's Series on the "Heroes of Peace," with one of Winslow Homer's famous pictures, "The Life Line," reproduced by special permission.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
With full-page illustrations by Castaigne.
The first of this interesting series of papers by Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, appears in April, with Castaigne's ideal picture of "The Pharos of Alexandria."

A NEW POEM BY BRET HARTE,
"Her Last Letter,"—making the third of a trilogy: "Her Letter," "His Answer to Her Letter," and "Her Last Letter." Relyea, who illustrated Riley's "Doc Sifers," has made a number of pictures, including the scene when the heroine "went down the middle, with the man who shot Sandy McGee."

PICTURES OF EGYPT.
The well-known artist, R. Talbot Kelly, whose pictures of "Life among the Bedouin of the Desert" have appeared in The Century, furnishes a fully illustrated paper on the Egyptian Fellaheen.

A Novelette of Western Life by Hamlin Garland,
"A 'GOOD FELLOW'S' WIFE,"
And a Story by Richard Malcolm Johnston, "The Challenge."

OVER THE ALPS ON A BICYCLE,
With brilliant and novel illustrations by Pennell.
This article will be of special interest to all cyclers as a personal narrative of a Summer experience in crossing a dozen of the most famous passes of the Alps.

THE FALL OF MAXIMILIAN,
By Mrs. Stevenson, with pictures of his surrender, "The Last Days of Maximilian" (dictating in his prison,) his "Last Moments," by the distinguished French artist Laurens, a picture of the guard that shot the Emperor, scene of the execution immediately after, and as it now is.

Serial Stories by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mrs. Burton Harrison.
Sold everywhere; 35 cents. Published by THE CENTURY CO.

NO MORE CONCENTRATION

Gen. Blanco Directs the People to Return to Their Homes in Four Western Provinces.

HELP TO RESUME FARM WORK

Work on Public Improvements to be Secured for the Country People—Extraordinary War Credit for the Expense.

HAVANA, March 31.—Captain General Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30 and published this morning, in which he directs the end of the reconcentration in the four western provinces, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.

The preamble sets forth that the pacification of said provinces having been considerably advanced by the combined action of arms and the natural effect of the establishment of autonomy, in giving security to the country, also making possible the advancement of the sugar, tobacco, and food crops, it also being near the time when the minor plantings give the means of living to the laboring classes and peasants, also believing the time has come to resume the normal conditions in the towns and villages, to do away with the causes of suffering among the people, to remove as far as possible all the effects of the reconcentration, and further to give complete liberty to all the country people to return to such places as they desire, to do such labor as they may select, this order is issued.

The preamble further says that for the reconcentrados who, being without resources or instruments with which to labor, remain in the towns or centres previously set apart for their use, the Colonial Government will with great urgency propose to the Governor General a plan of relief. In this plan the Mayors and Alcaldes are expected to take part, establishing soup kitchens, &c., and doing all in their power to terminate the existing misery.

Then follow the five articles, carrying out what is set forth in the preamble:

Article 1.—After the publication of this order the reconcentrados and their families will be allowed to return home in the four provinces given above.

Article 2.—Orders all relief committees and civil and military authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree, and also to aid the reconcentrados in selecting and securing new houses.

Article 3.—Directs the Colonial Government, through its Secretaries and minor officers, to prepare to execute all necessary orders, to secure for the country people work on public improvements, and also to give food, by economical kitchens, to all the suffering, attention being called to those on the small country estates.

Article 4.—All the expenses over and above the funds now in the hands of the committees are to be provided for under the head of an extraordinary war credit.

Article 5.—All former orders of reconcentration are abrogated.

BLANCO'S RELIEF MEASURES.

No Attempt to Conceal the Suffering in Cuba in a Report to the Spanish Legation.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Spanish Legation has received full reports from Captain General Blanco from the Governors of all the provinces of Cuba, and from the Alcaldes and Chiefs of Police of the principal cities, as to the condition of the reconcentrados. It is an elaborate treatment of this subject by the officers directly in charge, and gives the situation fully from their standpoint. It is noteworthy that they do not seek to minimize the dreadful condition of these people, but endeavor to show that they are doing their utmost to alleviate the misery and misfortune which exists.

Gen. Blanco's report is in substance as follows:

"In the midst of the painful impression caused by the situation of the reconcentrados, it is some satisfaction to note the great improvement in their condition as compared with what it was four or five months ago. In response to the keen interest which the home Government has shown in the matter, this Government has endeavored from the very first in every possible way to alleviate so much misery and misfortune. The cities, overfilled with men, women, and children, without work, were unable to sustain a population of consumers who produced nothing; the destruction and pillage of so many small hamlets by the insurgents compelled the unfortunate inhabitants to seek refuge in the towns to save their lives, the only thing possible to be saved from this wanton and barbarous destruction, which had reduced them to a state of the most intense wretchedness. In Puerto Principe near all the reconcentrados were of this class. The maladies originated by this crowding together of human beings, and the fatal belief in an inevitable death, combined to take away from many the necessary energy to struggle for life, and to discourage private charity, which considered itself impotent, without a decided help from official charity. Other and sadder considerations may be made to explain a certain passive resistance among some elements which regarded every reconcentrado as an enemy more or less disguised. The result of all this was the truly formidable problem presented, all the graver from the fact that it was a necessity of immediate urgency.

Relief Measures Taken by Spain.

"The disposition of this Government was directed to attack the evil at its source. By the decree of Nov. 13 last the return of all the reconcentrados to their homes was permitted, and they were authorized at the same time to carry arms to defend their property. In this the cities were relieved of a large part of their abnormal population, and a check given to the diseases produced by overcrowding. Committees of help were organized, intervention in them being given to the clergy, doctors, and all the most useful and respectable elements. Official charity a few days after the establishment of these juntas provided them with resources, handing over $100,000 the 23d of November and $50,000 the 2d of March. The Governors and Alcaldes were called upon to show their zeal by giving a good example, an appeal to which these authorities responded with an interest worthy of all praise. In this way was private charity encouraged and enabled to organize its own protective committees, economic kitchens, and charitable associations which distribute relief personally and contribute powerfully to relieve the suffering.

"As a result of all this public spirit began to rise again, confidence was renewed, and at the same time a disposition to work began to prevail. In Santa Clara there are actually a large number of these unhappy beings occupied in field labor. In order to avoid the overcrowding which was found to occur when the laborers returned to the towns after the day's work, huts were erected for them in the cultivated zone with very excellent results. In Pinar del Rio five villages are being reconstructed and effective means are being taken to increase and encourage agricultural labor. In Santiago de Cuba the cultivated zones are in perfect condition; those of San Luis, Sorgo, and Canery may be cited as models. In Matanzas ten thousand free railway tickets were given to the reconcentrados who returned to their old homes. Gradually the gravity of the crisis is passing away, but owing to the height it obtained this cannot be accomplished in a brief time.

American Relief Appreciated.

"Apart from any preconceived idea it is only just to admit that the help which comes from the United States is also a powerful means of relief in the actual circumstances. The Governor of this province (Havana) calculates $40,000 as the value of the provisions, clothes, medicines, &c., distributed in this city during the month of February, which have contributed to the relief of the excessive number of reconcentrados here.

"It is sad to note that the population has diminished, but it must be remembered that this is by no means due exclusively to want and misery. The emigration which occurred in some cities was enormous; in Santiago de Cuba alone 12,000 passports have been signed. The official statistics also show that the high rates of mortality are not due in many cases to the absence of provisions. It has been observed that the largest number of deaths occur upon the arrival from the country of new groups of reconcentrados, who, unwilling to take the advice of doctors in their debilitated state, eat the raucho that the thoughtless charity of the soldiers makes them proffer, in many cases with fatal results.

"I will say in conclusion that the situation has improved much, and that the most acute point of the crisis has passed. The problem, however, is not yet solved, nor can this be done immediately, because the majority of the persons dependent on public and private charity at the present moment are children and women whose future has to be assured.

"A state of war invariably leaves deep scars, and much work and time are necessary to repair the damage done in a single day."

Governors of Provinces Report.

Accompanying the report of Gen. Blanco are reports from the Governor of Matanzas Province, Francisco d'Armas; the Governor of Santa Clara Province, Marcus Garcia, and from the Governors of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The Governors give the technical condition of the reconcentrados in the several provinces, the expenditure of funds, establishment of relief kitchens, &c. Gov. d'Armas says the havoc began when the fertile fields of Matanzas were invaded by the insurgents in 1895, desolating the land and leaving the people out of work. He admits that the reconcentrados decree of 1893, instead of diminishing the evils, augmented them. Gov. Garcia of Santa Clara gives the particulars of the relief measures adopted. The Governor of Pinar del Rio gives a list of reconcentrados in the villages of his province to whom rations are issued. He states the number of these reconcentrades to be 15,686, of whom 8,427 are over fourteen years of age. The suffering has not been as intense in this province as in others, as the people have secured work, and have been allowed to carry their rifles. The Chief of Police of Matanzas says the situation has improved notably since the reconcentrados are securing work. The worst feature of the situation seems to be that while men are relieved by getting work, the women and children are still a charge on the community. The suffering is greatest in this class, and the efforts toward relief are mainly directed to the women and children.

VITRIOL THROWER IN PATERSON

PATERSON, N. J., March 31.—Mrs. Kate Hill, thirty-six years old, a widow, living on Auburn Street, was frightfully burned about the face with vitriol thrown last night by an unknown man, who escaped after committing the act. Mrs. Hill had been annoyed by the man for a long time, but made no complaint to the police, not wishing to have her name appear in the papers.

Last night the man was waiting for her in front of her home. As soon as she appeared he stepped up to her and quickly threw the vitriol into her face. Mrs. Hill was nearly blinded, and while she stood screaming the man disappeared. A physician quickly summoned, found that Mrs. Hill had been deeply burned by the acid. She suffered awful agony through the night, and will be disfigured for life.

The police are scouring the country for the vitriol thrower.

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm,
Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

More of the Costumes and Waists

And Something of Other Things

THE attendance granted our first day's exhibition of the Imported Costumes was almost all that the showing deserved. The wildest flights of language could scarcely say more.

We have new beauties to-day. There came in yesterday morning, too late for exhibit, the gowns which, (with those of Drecoll and Callot Soeurs) were intended as the crowning feature of the show. These gowns were ordered by our Custume Chief as a climax to his months of preparation, *especially for this event.* They are as follows:—

Two from Paquin Two from Callot Soeurs

One from Doucet

One from Stamler-Jeanne One from Corne

The orders to these famous dressmakers were simply to *provide a gown which should take rank as a leading feature,* even in such a showing as this. Absolutely no limit was given as to price,—price was not even mentioned. Should you be curious to see what the world's most famous modists can do when spurred by rivalry, and utterly free from any restriction or condition whatever, come in to-day and see these gowns.

Do not let the magnificence of this costume show cause you to forget the exhibit of Silk Waists and Lingerie by Corne, Poret, Briamont and the rest. Were this exhibit alone, and not obliged to compete with the gowns for attention, it would be a trade event to create a genuine sensation. It is the largest and the richest collection ever shown in New York, beyond the possibility of question. It is in "Little Paris," 4th Ave. and 10th St. side of the second floor.

Parlor Suits. A Rare Incident. AN incident that offers an opportunity for saving nearly one-half. There are just twenty-three handsome and desirable suits of three pieces each, covered in silk velour, and they have been selling at $84. To-day they will go at $48. Wish we had more, but as there are only twenty-three you must be prompt to secure this bargain.

Fourth floor.

Women's Shoes for Wheeling. WE recently told of a shoe at $1.50 that found instant favor, and no wonder. It's remarkably good value at the price, and it's bound to be popular. Knee-high tops of dark tan canvas, with vamp and trimmings of brown kid.

Also in good demand are our $2.25 shoes, which so greatly pleased last year. Their equals have not been shown anywhere, to our knowledge. Ask to see them. Here in good supply.

Shoes for the Sterner Sex. SMALL outlay required here for dressy, durable footwear. Here's an instance. For men we're showing shoes at $3, of extra fine quality in these styles: Uppers of waxed, boarded or Russian calf or of kidskin; soles light or heavy, extended or close trimmed; toes in narrow, round or blunt shapes; colors, tan, brown, yellow or black. They're made to look well and to wear well.

Fourth avenue.

A Special Spring Overcoat. THIS is perhaps the best value in its class that we have ever had the pleasure of talking about. It is made from an unfinished worsted, and *beautifully* made,—that's its strong point. Silk lined and silk faced to the buttonhole. Lap seams, satin sleeve linings. It is really a good $20 garment.

Its Price is $15.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests. THERE'LL doubtless be great selling of these when this offering is understood. We've prepared an unusually large and attractive stock of well and stylishly made coats and vests, and the excellent values we're giving for little money could have no other result. These as examples:

At $20—Of black Thibet, silk-faced to buttonholes; Italian cloth lined; vest double-breasted.

At $25—Of black Thibet silk lined throughout; vest double-breasted.

At $22.50—Very stylish; of Oxford mixed Cheviot; silk-faced to buttonholes; vest double-breasted.

At $35—Of imported black Vicuna; silk lined; double-breasted vest. These garments are equal to the finest custom made.

A line of stylish English striped cheviot trousers at $7.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Easter Things in the Candy Store. WHAT is the connection between Easter and rabbits? The relation of Easter to eggs is not quite so obscure, but why rabbits? Whatever the reason, if you will go into the Candy Store, you'll find it lined and filled and decorated with "bunnies" and eggs, in every conceivable shape and form. Here are chocolate eggs, sugar decorated, from 5c. each to huge ones which the little tot could scarcely lift, at $1. Eggs are here in silk, in paper, in sugar, in candies, in about everything except eggshells. It is a wonderful collection, and a very beautiful one, for the artistic element is high.

Then, the mysterious rabbits, in all kinds of "cute" and funny positions and conditions. Here, they're wheeling in a carriage, candy-filled. There, they're holding a candy-filled basket. Here's a tiny nest of tinier rabbits,—candy underneath,—ten cents. There's a sixty-five pound chocolate rabbit,—$25. Here, there, and everywhere are pretty Easter fancies and novelties, but every last one of them has some connection with candies.

A strong feature is the low prices. Ten cents gives a wide choice. Five cents buys some very pretty things. Other prices run up to $35.

Basement.

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Where the reading habits of our young people are formed—where the taste for good literature is acquired, if ever,—where "right-reading," which means "right-thinking," is of such great importance, there is no book in our language (the Bible excepted), calculated to exert a more salutary influence than that absorbing record of the world's progress,—

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First of all this great work *interests.* The numerous engravings of battles, cities, famous buildings, great men and women, strange races beyond-seas, the different types shown in magnificent color plates, *fix the attention,* and we are *led to read* the historical anecdotes and descriptions, quite as interesting as romance. The minds of the boys and girls are thus *led away from literary trifles* into fields of valuable historical reading, with all the attendant historical lessons, of value to them through life.

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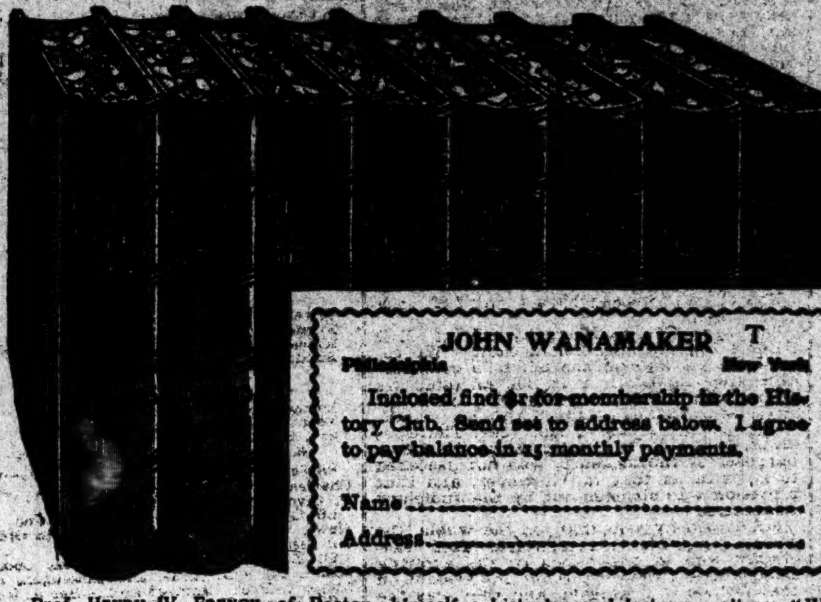

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A PREDICTION OF PEACE

Cuban Freedom Will Be Granted by Spain Without War, a Down-Town Business Man Says.

THE GROUNDS OF HIS BELIEF

France and the Vatican, He Believes, Will Influence Her to Yield—A Member of the Junta Agrees with This View.

"Cuba will be free and there will be no war." Thus spoke yesterday a down-town business man who has extensive connections with the countries of Europe. "I do not say this," he added, "because I am intrusted with inside secrets of matters of state, but only because I believe that such knowledge as I have enables me to judge of the situation and the probabilities.

"The powers in Europe which exert the greatest influence in Spain are those which have the greatest interests in that country. We have already heard the pacific words of Premier Hanotaux of France, and we have been told that Ambassador Cambon has called at the State Department. The only interest that France has in the question is a financial one. A large amount of the Spanish bonds are held in France. There is a mistaken impression that they are held by the Rothschilds. The Rothschilds are much too shrewd to risk good gold in Spanish securities.

"The fact is that not the Rothschilds, but their clients, are holders of Spanish bonds. France knows that Spain must give up Cuba; that the will of the United States must be done; that it will be done by peaceful measures or by force; if by force, that Spanish securities will lose their already depreciated value; that there will not be [illegible] indemnity. [illegible] to have Spain [illegible] Cuba for an indemnity instead of under compulsion, and to have it provided that from such indemnity the French bondholders shall be recompensed.

Power of the Vatican.

"Then, there is another force at work. We have heard that the Pope has offered his good offices to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban difficulty, but it has not been generally known that the Vatican has investments in Spanish bonds. As a matter of fact, the Vatican has 60,000,000 in Spanish bonds, and the Vatican, like France, is not deceived by Spanish misrepresentations. The Vatican knows that Spain must withdraw from this continent. It recognizes not only the tremendous power of the great Republic of the West, but the irresistible force of the modern ideas and sentiments which sway it. Spain must go, and it is to the interest of Spain and of France and of the Vatican that she should go peaceably.

"If the truth could be known, I doubt not that it would be found that Sagasta also recognizes this, too. But we are told that Sagasta fears for the safety of the dynasty, to say nothing of his own power that has just been so notably reinforced and supported by the elections. Here again, however, comes in the influence of the Papacy. Most of the clergy, certainly the regular orders, are Carlists. There can be no doubt that it has been the influence of the Pope exerted through the priests that has kept the Carlists within bounds through the present crisis, and, if I mistake not, this same influence is a power more potent for peace than the diplomacy of the man from Canton, Ohio. Spain will back down and out, and the star of McKinley, which seemed for a few days to have been waning, will be again in the ascendant."

What One of the Junta Thinks.

There was unusual quiet at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta yesterday. Gen. Palma was still in Washington, and Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel, was buried in big volumes up at the Bar Association. Leon Benoit, associate counsel for the Junta, answered queries, and curiously enough, the idea that there would be no war advanced by the business man already quoted was espoused by him also.

When the yell of the newsboy was loudest and the captions of the yellow journals were blackest, and the word "War" was biggest, Mr. Benoit was saying: "No, I do not think there will be war."

"You mean you think that Spain will recognize the independence of Cuba without being compelled to by war with the United States?" he was asked.

"That is just what I mean."

"And on what basis?" questioned the reporter.

"An indemnity to be paid by [illegible] The Cubans [illegible] but on a constantly decreasing scale as the war in Cuba progressed and their chances of success increased. Only ten days ago they were willing to pay an indemnity for Spain's withdrawal from the island of $100,000,000. But, they said, if Spain waits till the rainy season we will pay nothing. Recent events have made the Cubans loath to pay any sum for indemnity at this time, but if it will facilitate the negotiations of the United States to secure Cuban independence without war, the Cubans will agree to the payment of an indemnity of $100,000,000. No armistice, however, will be agreed to. The Cubans, Mr. Benoit said, are too familiar with Spanish "manana," (to-morrow.) They are not deceived by it, though the United States may be. The Spaniards say "no" to the propositions of the American Government now; that is natural. They send their fleets over the ocean; that is for effect at home and abroad, but they will bow before the ultimatum of the United States, and Sagasta will say to the Spanish people: "You see, we had to get out of Cuba, but the Cubans did not make us. The United States did it, but we get an indemnity, and while we pay an indemnity to the United States for the Maine, we don't really pay it ourselves, the Cubans pay it."

Mr. Benoit was asked about the new Blanco proposition to care for the reconcentrados and return them to the country, to their homes, and their farms.

Weyler's "Relief" Fund.

"Their burned homes and desolated farms," suggested he. "Well, Weyler set apart $100,000 for the relief of these reconcentrados just before he left Cuba, providing, however, that if any of the Spanish soldiers were in as great need as were the reconcentrados their necessities should be first attended to. It does not speak well for the condition of Weyler's soldiers that the money all went to them.

"This relief movement of Blanco's is for effect. The future condition of the reconcentrados would, indeed, be pitiable if it depended on the tender mercies of Spanish charity. Charity, I take it, must be charitably administered. Spain has sought in countless ways to hamper the distribution of food and clothes, which she could not give herself and which Americans have provided. What, then, could you expect of Spanish charity? This move is, in fact, not only for effect abroad, but it is designed also to thwart the purpose of the United States, and to make more difficult the administering of relief by scattering the reconcentrados—and this will be done without any adequate system for re-establishing them on farms."

Mr. Benoit's attention was called to a report from Havana that patriotic Spaniards, resident in Mexico, had raised a large sum, which would be indefinitely increased, and was designed to be used for the relief of the reconcentrados. He said that he had noticed the report, and it was a signal illustration of the Spanish method of propaganda, in which, however, there had been a ludicrous miscarriage. He called attention to the fact that a report from Madrid was published the same day, which evidently referred to the same fund, but which was characterized in the Madrid dispatch as a patriotic fund. Thus the alleged fund was made to do double duty. There might be no such fund, but in the United States the report made it a relief fund; in Spain it was a patriotic fund.

"We will await with interest," said Mr. Benoit, "its distribution as a relief and patriotic fund, and trust that it will not go the way of Weyler's relief fund."

The Sales of Cuban Bonds.

The attention of Mr. Benoit was called to the recent talk of Cuban Republic bonds, which ascribes to them a reckless circulation among persons in Washington.

"When Cuba is free," said Mr. Benoit, "there will be no holder of these bonds who will object to having his identity known. Gen. Palma was authorized in 1896 to issue $3,000,000 of Cuban bonds, payable ten years after the evacuation of Cuba, with accrued interest at 6 per cent. in United States gold coin. Bonds were printed to the extent of $2,000,000 in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50. Frankly speaking, the bond issue was not a success. We sold about $500,000 of them, realizing $250,000, or 50 per cent. We had hoped to raise a million or more. We disposed of none for less than 40 per cent. We sold some at 40 per cent., and the latest were sold for 50 per cent., and Cuban 6 per cents were last quoted at that on the Stock Exchange, though how they came to be quoted at all I do not know. The bonds that have been taken were bought sometimes in small lots by persons desirous of aiding Cuba. The lowest prices were received from speculators, who took sufficiently large amounts to make it an object. Some of them were bought on account of a few wealthy and well-known New Yorkers. General Palma could have disposed of many more at a low price, but he has refrained from involving the Government of the new Cuba in unnecessary debt. We have been kept busy dodging propositions for bonds. Some persons have asked for options, but we gave no heed to such proposals. We listen only to cash offers, and if specific figures are quoted, they must be [illegible] on paper that the total would be of very material and decisive help to the Cuban cause. So you see there is no mystery about the Cuban bonds, save that which the wily Spaniard weaves about them."

CORRESPONDENT MUSGRAVE'S CASE.

British Consul General at Havana Makes Inquiries About Him.

HAVANA, March 31.—British Consul General Gollan said to-night that he called to-day on Dr. José Congosto, the Secretary General, with reference to Mr. George C. Musgrave, the American correspondent, who was deported yesterday, being sent on board the mail steamer Buenos Ayres, bound for Cadiz, and that Dr. Congosto informed him that Mr. Musgrave was not a prisoner on the ship.

No orders had been given to prevent his taking his baggage with him. Mr. Musgrave, Dr. Congosto said, would not be allowed to land at Puerto Rico or the Canary Islands, but the moment he set foot on Spanish soil at Cadiz he would be a free man. Dr. Congosto added that there was nothing to prevent sending word by wire to Puerto Rico, instructing some one to meet Mr. Musgrave there on the arrival of the steamer and to provide him with clothing and money.

ARANGUREN'S CAPTOR WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. Benedicto Shot in the Back at Guanabacoa.

HAVANA, March 31.—It is announced that Lieut. Col. Benedicto, who commanded the Spanish forces which killed the insurgent leader Aranguren, has been wounded by a revolver shot in the back while visiting the house of Dr. Francisco Vidal, at Guanabacoa. A colored man who fired the shot succeeded in escaping.

Aranguren was the insurgent chief who caused the execution of Lieut. Col. Ruiz, the aide de camp of Capt. Gen. Blanco, who visited the camp of the insurgents with propositions of surrender in the latter part of December last. Aranguren was surprised and killed about a month later.

ANSWER TO EDWARD J. PHELPS.

Charles Henry Butler Replies to Him on the Cuban Question.

Charles Henry Butler has issued an open letter to ex-Minister E. J. Phelps in response to the public letter on the Cuban question recently written by the latter to ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Butler denies the contention of Mr. Phelps that it is a recognized canon of international law that nothing but a nation's interest or honor justifies interference in the affairs of another nation, and quotes authorities to support his view. "Grotius," says Mr. Butler, "first admitted that humanity and civilization were important elements in national affairs, and Maine tells us how his then novel volume resulted in the suspension of Louis XIV.'s famous order of refusal of quarter to the Dutch, because all the powers of that day had experienced a realizing sense that war must not be unnecessarily cruel, and that they had a right to be heard even if not involved.

"Vattel, in the last century, held that a foreign power has a right to succor an oppressed people who implore its assistance when from good reasons they take up arms against an oppressor, and that 'it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defense of their liberties.'"

Mr. Butler quotes Theodore D. Woolsey, in saying: "Elizabeth of England sent aid to the revolted Hollanders on religious grounds and Cromwell's threats slackened the persecution of the Waldenses by the Duke of Savoy. In modern times, the interference of Great Britain, France, and Russia on behalf of the Greeks in 1827, and of Russia on behalf of the Bulgarians fifty years later, were avowedly dictated by motives of humanity." Woolsey, Mr. Butler added, commends them on that score. W. E. Hall and Wheaton are other authors quoted in support of intervention for humanity.

ADDITION TO FORT WADSWORTH.

Workmen Are Busy Clearing the Land Recently Purchased.

Workmen have been set at work clearing the land recently purchased by the Government south of Fort Wadsworth. As the buildings were all old, they have been destroyed by dynamite or fire. The Government has also obtained possession of the property of the late Capt. A. L. King, which adjoins.

The property now being converted into a fort adjoins the three-gun battery erected on the site of old Clinton Tower. It is said that the Staten Island Electric Railroad will shortly have to find a new route to South Beach. New York Avenue and [illegible] the [illegible] and the road runs within [illegible] of the breeches of the Clinton Tower battery. When the electric road was built the Government warned the company that at any time it saw fit to do so the two streets would be closed. It is said the next batteries to be erected will be on the high ground on the shore side of the street.

MR. ROOSEVELT POINTS A MORAL.

He Says $25,000,000 Two Years Ago Would Have Saved $50,000,000 Now.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Journal's Washington correspondent talked with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt to-day, who said:

"If there remains any person so unwise as to think a navy can be improvised or even materially enlarged or made more effective at the last moment, the events of the month that is just passed should undeceive him. This applies as much to the personnel as to the material. Of course a number of recruits can be added, but the bulk of the fighting must be done by the men already in the service.

"The Navy Department has sought in every part of the world to get ships, with the result so far of one fair-sized cruiser and two second-class torpedo boats, together with a dozen tugs and yachts in our own waters.

"Just two years ago a proposition came up in Congress to allow for the constructing of a number of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats. Senator Lodge heartily championed it, as did Senator Chandler. It was, however, voted down, the opponents of the measure stating that there did not seem to be any immediate likelihood of war and that the Government could not afford to incur such expenses. If the course advocated by Senator Lodge had been followed at that time, we should now have a torpedo fleet much more powerful than that of the Spaniards instead of not having a single torpedo boat destroyer which could be pitted against the Spanish torpedo boats, and this great increase in the efficiency of our service would have been sustained for rather less cost than the makeshift tugs and yachts which we are now obliged to get. Moreover, the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats would have represented a permanent increase of strength to our naval force. So it is with taking vessels like the St. Louis and New York of the American Line. It will be enormously expensive to fit them out, and by no possibility could they be employed against any real fighting ships. The services on which they would be employed would necessitate their being able to run, and they could be trusted to fight only weak warships.

"The advocates of parsimony in naval and military affairs would do well to reflect that the expenditure of $25,000,000 two or three years ago would have rendered it quite needless to expend $50,000,000 now."

DINNER TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

A Guest of the Colonial Club, He Is Toasted and Feted—Much Patriotic Enthusiasm.

Joseph Jefferson was the guest of the Colonial Club last evening at a dinner given at the clubhouse, the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street. Mr. Jefferson sat at the right of the President, L. Laflin Kellogg. Others at this table were William Winter, the Rev. Dr. T. R. Slicer, Horace White, E. T. Bartlett, St. Clair McKelway, Charles A. Moore, and Walter S. Logan. Among the others in the company, which was a large one, were Russell Sage, Ira Bliss Stewart, J. E. Leaycraft, William F. King, W. J. K. Kenny, John Elderkin, Frank Tilford, Frank H. Platt, Aldace F. Walker, William T. Evans, J. N. Golding, J. V. V. Olcott, Henry B. Wilson, Harvey E. Fisk, Eugene L. Bushe, John K. Cilley, George R. Bidwell, William E. Webb, George A. Hearn, William R. Corwin, Henry D. Hotchkiss, and William H. Kenyon. Mrs. Donald McLean and Miss Martin looked down for a time from the gallery.

Before the dinner was concluded the President arose and said: "Gentlemen: I do not think any function of this kind can be complete without a recognition of the great peril of the hour. Let us rise and drink to President McKinley. May God bless him and give him wisdom to guide us to peace, but only to a peace with honor."

The toast was received with cheers, and was followed by the singing of "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "Marching Through Georgia," significant of the united front of America to the Spaniard. When coffee was served, the company rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with great enthusiasm, and then President Kellogg delivered a eulogistic address of welcome to the guest of the club, and closed by proposing the toast to him of long life and health and prosperity. The company rose and shouted, "May he live long and prosper," sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and gave three cheers for Mr. Jefferson.

In response Mr. Jefferson expressed his gratification at his kindly reception and related a number of humorous experiences of his own upon the stage. He said it was delightful for him to join in the most unanimous, if not entirely harmonious, response to the toast to the President. This sly hit at some of the members of the Colonial Club, who are impatient at the President's deliberate policy, was apparently enjoyed, even by those at whom it was aimed.

Mr. Jefferson replied to several questions proposed to him. One of these was "What do you think of a subsidized theatre in America?" and his answer was that he favored the idea of such a subsidy, but that it is not practicable. In conclusion Mr. Jefferson proposed the health of the company.

In response to the toast, "The Poet and the Player," William Winter paid a tribute to Mr. Jefferson's beneficent life, saying he has been a blessing and a guide to thousands of English-speaking people all over the world. Mr. Winter read a poem of his own written in honor of Mr. Jefferson.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer, whose theme was "The Pulpit and the Stage," said that Mr. Jefferson is the best example of all that ministers of the Gospel hope that the stage may become. Other toasts were "The Editor and the Actor," St. Clair McKelway, and "The Pleasures of Life," W. S. Logan.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

He Makes a Statement Denying Several Rumors Arising from His Visit to New York.

Ex-President Harrison arrived in the city yesterday from Indianapolis, and his arrival was made the basis of all sorts of rumors, some of which appeared in print as facts. As a consequence his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were overrun last night by visitors. In response to a request to affirm or deny some of the rumors, Mr. Harrison dictated this statement:

My visit to New York was not hastily determined upon. I have been anticipating it for a month, and it was definitely determined upon a week ago. I am here purely and solely on professional business at the request of my associate counsel and without any suggestion from any other source. I do not expect to meet or confer with any one on any matter relating to public affairs, nor will I give any interview relating to the Cuban or any other matter.

No one has been authorized to express my views. That work I always do for myself when I think it needs doing. I feel a grave and solicitous interest in our relations with Spain, but I am not charged with the responsibility of conducting them, and would not on any account say or do anything that might embarrass those who are. The President and Congress will, I hope, continue in those relations of confidence and harmony that are essential in such a crisis. It would be very grievous and very injurious if they should fall apart.

I am sure that I can serve my country best by keeping silent just now, and perhaps others might help in the same way. I shall be in New York for a week or ten days, and shall be busy. Therefore [illegible] statement as final and not to ask for interviews that I cannot give.

Mr. Harrison said he was feeling well and strong and that Mrs. Harrison is also well. The baby has a slight cold.

Lexington Sale of Trotters.

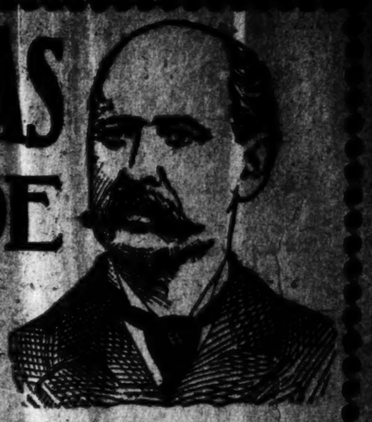
LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—There was another large crowd at the sale of trotters here to-day, and bidding was more spirited. Eighty-eight head were sold for $10,960, the average price being $124. The best prices were brought by Berkshire Chimes, 2:17¾, by Chimes, dam by Alcyone, bought by Douglas Thomas of Paris for $800, and Dimens, a bay mare, nine years old, by Nutwood, dam by Cuyler. Brook Curry of Lexington was the purchaser, for $500.

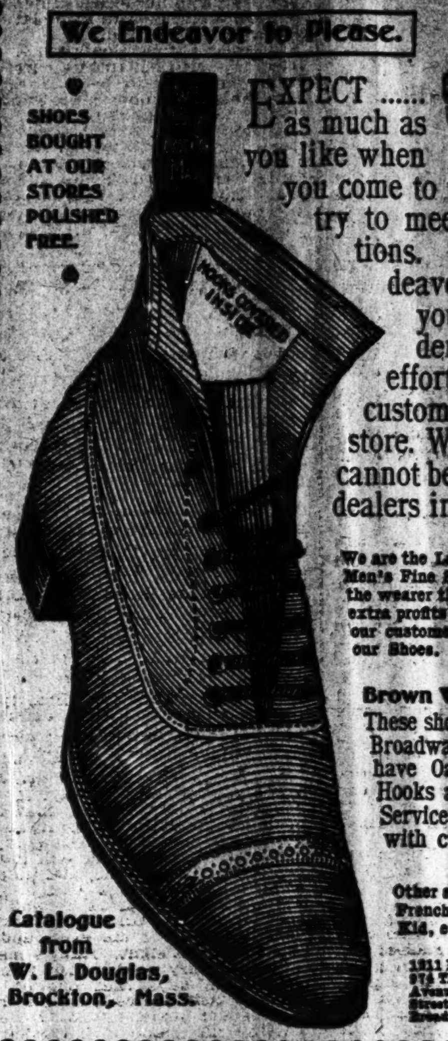
LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORTH BRATTLEBORO, MASS., March 31.—F. I. Smith & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, H. H. Curtis & Co., manufacturers of silverware, and J. B. McIntyre & Son, machinists, sustained a loss of $60,000 by fire and water early this morning. All the losses are [illegible] covered by insurance. More than 300 persons are thrown out of employment.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE

We Endeavor to Please.





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We are the Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Men's Fine Shoes in the World. We sell direct to the wearer through our 55 Stores at one profit. All extra profits which others have to charge we give our customers the benefit in the extra quality of our Shoes.

Brown Willow and Tan Willow Calf. These shoes are made on our very stylish Broadway Last, as shown in cut. They have Oak Leather Bottoms, Fast-Color Hooks and Eyelets. For Style, Fit and Service these Shoes compare favorably with custom bench work costing from $5.00 to $7.00.

Other styles may be had in Calf, Patent Calf, French Enamel, Black, Brown and Tan Vici Kid, etc. All described in Catalogue.

..Our Stores are Located at..

1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 Third Avenue, 2210 Third Avenue, 346 Eighth Avenue, 264 West 125th Street, 114 Fulton Street. Brooklyn: 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue. Jersey City: 10 Newark Avenue.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Taken Suddenly Ill and Died.

At 6:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman, who gave her name as Emma L. Miller, went into Stein's drug store, at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, and complained of being violently ill. The clerk in charge summoned an ambulance, and she was taken to the New York Hospital, where she died soon after arrival. It was thought at first she had been poisoned, but the physicians later concluded that she died of heart failure. The woman was plainly, but neatly dressed, and gave every evidence of respectability. She was apparently about twenty-eight years old.

New Electric Line for Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., March 31.—An electric railroad twenty miles in length, between Allentown and Kutztown, Penn., and running almost parallel with the East Pennsylvania Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, will be built by capitalists in this section. Application for a charter will be made to Gov. Hastings April 25.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:20 A. M.—637 Eleventh Avenue; M. Flanagan; damage, $10.

10:10 A. M.—349 West Thirty-seventh Street; P. Michael; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—133 West Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Mary Mulligan; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—324 West Seventy-first Street; David Shannon; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—40 Essex Street; Joseph Hinseldt; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—22 Clinton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:20 P. M.—201 Broome Street; Louis Elinsky; damage, $1.

7:30 P. M.—201 West Eighty-eighth Street; Mrs. Valentine; damage, $400.

9 P. M.—235 East Fifty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

9:40 P. M.—198 Stanton Street; Max Kest; damage, $2,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Murdock, London; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Adjt. Gen. H. S. Redfield, Connecticut.

WALDORF—Dr. Ivan Schleicher, Berlin; Vivian Harris, England; Henry E. Walker, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; L. B. Crittenden, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Luke Levy, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hallbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Westminster Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harman, notions and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, fancy goods; M. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; L. A. Goodson, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Herman, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Spritz, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Hatch, woolens and white goods; Holland House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, silks; J. A. Houston, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. G. Robinson, millinery; C. B. Cady, linens; 4 Greene Street.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. W. Newton, books; L. L. Phillips, small wares; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 55 White Street.

[illegible] Hotel.

[illegible] N. C.; H. [illegible] and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Osterheimer Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. J. Osterheimer, notions; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

[illegible], J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. A. Markus, millinery; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

[illegible], H. D., & Son, Utica, N. Y.; H. D. Finley, clothing, 338 Broadway; Hoffman House.

[illegible], A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; H. Dunlap, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Quinn, Woodland & Co., Fall River, Mass.; B. Woodland, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces and hosiery, 11 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rand, J. F., Portland, Me., notions, millinery, and laces; Union Square Hotel.

Schenicke, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

[illegible], Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls, 454 Broome Street; [illegible] Amsterdam Hotel.

[illegible] Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. [illegible], clothing, 15 White Street; Hotel Savoy.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Jarline, [illegible]wear; 55 White Street.

[illegible], Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Hartmann, holiday goods; J. E. [illegible], notions, fancy goods, and laces; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

[illegible], Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. [illegible], notions; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

[illegible] Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, laces [illegible]; Broadway Central Hotel.

[illegible], John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. [illegible], handkerchiefs and linens; Broadway [illegible] Street.

[illegible] Bros., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, [illegible]; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through the Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Not a chainless but a perfect chain wheel. Examine the new chain on the ...'98 Model...

REMINGTON BICYCLE $75 $50

CALL AT ANY OF THE STORES

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'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS . . . . CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,

939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.

Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,

—28 Vesey St.—

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Raining at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; maidens; six furlongs. Bitter Root won, Toriba second, Eroica third. Time—1:15¾.

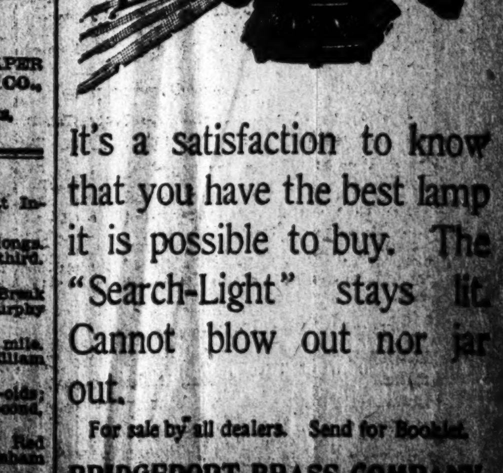
SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Break o' Day won, Sir Dilke second, The Murphy third. Time—1:29¾.

THIRD RACE.—Gentlemen riders; one mile. Metairie won, Don Clarencio second, William O. B. third. Time—1:43¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Formero won, Olinthus second, Milt Young third. Time—1:01¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Red Glenn won, Delight second, Melvinburnham third. Time—1:56¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances; [illegible] O'Connell won, Rosemonde second, [illegible] third. Time—1:27½.



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For sale by all dealers. Send for Booklet.

BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY.

THE SHOCK IN CALIFORNIA.

Formidable Earthquake Which Passed Under San Francisco Did Much Damage to Buildings.

NARROW ESCAPES REPORTED

United States Navy Yard Buildings Demolished, but the Charleston in Dry Dock Escapes—No Lives Lost—1,700 Government Employes Idle.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—This city and a portion of the State were shaken at 11:43 o'clock last night by the most severe earthquake experienced here since 1868, when several persons were killed. This time, however, no fatalities have been reported.

Five families narrowly escaped being buried in wreckage by the collapse of the tenement 445 Clementina Street, which followed the rocking tremor. Propped up on the frailest supports, with practically no foundation, the flimsy structure sank three feet below the sidewalk in shifting sand, and now stands a misshapen mass, ready to tumble like a pack of cards at the first disturbance. The occupants, most of them awakened from sleep, were caught as in a trap. Doors, warped out of shape, would not open, and windows were jammed. While the wildest excitement prevailed within, neighbors, attracted by the crash and the screams of women and children, were doing their best to liberate the unfortunate prisoners.

The doors were finally burst open, and the women, many of them scarcely able to walk, were conveyed across the way and cared for by friends. All were luckily got out without injury, except W. F. Howe, who was badly jammed by falling timbers; Mrs. J. N. Davis, seventy-five years old, and Mrs. Herman Kaiser, the latter an invalid, had to be carried from their wrecked homes.

A house at Fifth and Tehama Streets was thrown down and the great crane at Garrett's foundry was sent crashing to the ground.

Along the water front and among the shipping in the harbor the shock was very severe. Windows were broken, glasses and crockery were shattered in the saloons and residences, and exciting personal experiences were related by many. Out on the bay a violent tidal wave lifted small boats high upon its crest and threatened death to their occupants.

In the Strathmore House, on Larkin and Fulton Streets, the plaster was shaken off the walls by the severity of the shock.

The old Supreme Court Building, on the corner of McAllister and Larkin Streets, was shaken up considerably, the visible signs of the seismic visitation being one chimney tilted at an angle of 15 degrees from the perpendicular and another turned almost completely around from its original position.

In the Merchants' Exchange a quantity of plaster was shaken down, but no great damage was done.

The nineteen-story Claus Spreckels Building was not injured in the least, though it swayed like a great tree in a storm. At least 100 stores south of Market Street suffered severely, chiefly by the breaking of frail articles.

At the store of H. Van Costelbeck, on Market Street, several hundred dollars worth of interior decorations were injured.

The drug store of E. Happensburger, on the northwest corner of Mission and Sixth Streets, was damaged severely. The rear room was a mass of broken bottles, the mixed contents of which almost flooded the store.

The entire electric light system on all the floors of the White House, on Kearney Street, was thrown on by the vibration and the building was brilliantly illuminated. Telegraph and telephone wires were badly crossed, and communication was interrupted.

In the Winchester House, 44 Third Street, the windows broke, walls and ceilings cracked, scattering broken glass and plaster. A coil-oil lamp was upset in the house of Mrs. Hayes, 173 Minnesota Street. The oil was ignited, but was soon extinguished.

The shock was apparently confined to Northern California, the southern part of the State reporting this morning that no shock was felt there. Vallejo and Mare Island suffered much damage, the loss at the Navy Yard being estimated at not less than $25,000. The Naval Hospital was wrecked and the Government sawmill blown down. In the town of Vallejo, just across the channel, the loss runs into the thousands. At the University of California in Berkeley the seismagraph at the students' observatory shows that the shock lasted between thirty and forty seconds. The general direction of the vibration was from east to west. The instrument shows that the shock was very heavy in a small area. A slight vertical vibration was also recorded by the instrument.

DAMAGE AT MARE ISLAND.

Government Property Valued at $150,000 Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Information received at the Navy Department from San Francisco shows that the yard at Mare Island suffered severely from last night's earthquake shock. The sawmill and paint shop of the Bureau of Construction and Repair was entirely destroyed and considerable other damage done. The Charleston is in dry dock, and, it appears, has sustained no serious damage. Commodore Hichborne, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, says the loss sustained will result in a month's set-back to the work in hand. Only two of the buildings escaped damage.

A conservative estimate of the damage done by the earthquake shock at the navy yard is placed at $150,000. All departments have ceased work, except that of Equipment and the Yards and Dock. Seventeen hundred employes of the yard are idle.

THE GLEDHILL COMMITTEE.

Its Power Was Defied—Extra Legislative Session May Be Called.

When the Gledhill Investigating Committee, appointed by the New Jersey Assembly to inquire into alleged official corruption in Hudson County, met in Jersey City yesterday after a two weeks' vacation, it struck a snag. Among the witnesses cited to appear were a number of employes of the indicted Freeholders, Sheriff William Heller, and Richard Judge, who was accused of having acted as a fake policeman in the service of James McNally, the "green goods king," and whose duty it was to frighten "come backs" out of the city, had been cited, but the Sheriff, on the advice of his counsel, A. L. McDermott, did not appear. Mr. Heller, he said, would come at any time the committee might request. Mr. McDermott was also there for Richard Judge.

Mr. McDermott proposed to give a resume of the testimony adduced at the previous session from Conrad Prell, when Mr. McCarter, counsel to the committee, objected. He then proceeded to attack the authority of the committee, and extended it to ex-Gov. Griggs, whom he charged with an unfounded reflection upon the Judicial Department of the Government. McDermott asserted that the committee, now that the Assembly had adjourned, has no power to further conduct the investigation. Acting upon his advice, Richard Judge declined to be sworn.

The committee being somewhat in doubt adjourned for two weeks. Assemblyman Squires stated that in his opinion an extra session of the Legislature would be called in order to give the committee any additional power that may be necessary. The matter has been laid before Gov. Voorhees.

Newark Republican Convention.

NEWARK, March 31.—At the Republican City Convention, held to-night, John C. Eisele was nominated for Mayor, Dr. J. S. Fewsmith for Trustee of the City Home, and Joseph S. Vinson for member of the Board of Works. The convention adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the wisdom and ability of the President and his Cabinet and in the patriotism of Congress and all branches of the National Government.

The Elizabeth Republicans.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 31.—The Republican City Convention, held to-night, nominated William A. M. Mack for Mayor without opposition. George T. Parrott was named for Surrogate, Frederick Miller for Councilman at Large, and Joseph Benedict, William H. Hulskamper, and J. C. Ogden for Freeholders.

ARC[illegible] A SUICIDE.

Poughkeepsie Man Ends His Life Through Fear of Insanity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31.—In a fit of despondency Arnout Cannon, an architect and a prominent resident of this city, shot himself through the heart this afternoon, and probably expired instantly. The act was committed in the Masonic Temple, which Mr. Cannon designed and the construction of which he superintended. He was an active member of the Masonic order.

On a table near the body was found a note addressed to Coroner Frost, saying that, owing to increased ill-health and dread of ending his days in an insane asylum, he preferred to take his life.

Arnout Cannon was born in this city in 1839. He studied architecture in the office of Frederick Diaper, New York, and opened an office for himself in Poughkeepsie in 1862. During the same year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, and later was transferred to the Ninety-seventh United States Colored Infantry, of which he became Lieutenant Colonel. He received his discharge in 1865, and had been in active business here ever since. He was a member of the firm of Cannon & Lloyd.

SAYS HIS AGE IS 126.

Raby Is in a Jersey Poorhouse—Heard Washington Make a Speech.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—The distinction of having attained the age of 126 years will fall to Noah Raby, an inmate of the Piscataway Township poorhouse, near here, to-morrow, if his story is correct.

Raby says he was born April 1, 1772, at Eatontown, Gates County, N. C. His father was a North American Indian named Andrew Bass. His mother was a native of South Carolina. In early manhood, he says, he fell in love, and finally went to sea to cure his passion, and was on the Brandywine for a time. He left the service before the war of 1812 broke out. The enlistment papers of the Brandywine were burned when the British destroyed Washington in the war, so this part of Noah's story cannot be corroborated.

The old man is positive that he heard Gen. George Washington speak when he was a young man. He says it was at Norfolk, and the General was mad about something, and said: "Keep right on, fellow-citizens, as you have been going on, and I can assure you that we will have the devil to pay in this Republic, and no pitch hot."

The old man enjoys general good health. For a number of years he was stone blind, but last Summer an oculist removed a cataract from one of his eyes, and he is now able to use his sight. Raby's memory is excellent. Henry G. Hummer, Overseer of the poor farm, says that one of his cousins came to visit him recently for the first time in nineteen years. Raby remembered the man by the sound of his voice, and called him by name. Mr. Hummer's cousin remembered seeing Raby when he was 107 years old.

FOOD TABLETS FOR KLONDIKE.

A Problem for the U. S. Appraisers to Solve—New Appointments.

A variety of uniquely prepared food products designed for sale in the Klondike region have reached this port from Germany within the past few days. Some of these importations display extraordinary ingenuity on the part of the German manufacturers in the condensation of staple articles of food. Prepared potatoes, the yolks of eggs, coffee, and teas are put up in the most compact form possible, each tiny package supposed to contain an individual portion for a meal. Coffee is ground, made into a paste, and cut into lozenges about the size of an ordinary checker. The teas are made into little tablets about an inch square, with an indentation in the centre large enough to hold two tiny wafers of strong saccharine, each wafer having the sweetening power of a teaspoonful of sugar.

Assistant Appraiser Wordin and some of the examiners were busy yesterday trying to determine whether these tea tablets can be [illegible] under the provisions of the new tea [illegible] rigid enactment excludes all teas [illegible] all teas in which there is 10 [illegible] more of dust. In the preparation [illegible] Klondike tablets the teas have [illegible] to a dust, and afterward [illegible] pressed into tablet form, each tablet [illegible] to make one cup of tea. The [illegible] to be officially determined is whether [illegible] tablets shall be classified as [illegible] as a manufactured article.

[illegible] has been promoted from a [illegible] the position of expert examiner [illegible] Seventh Division of the United States Appraiser's department. He succeeds [illegible] W. Moore, who was recently [illegible] in charge of the United States [illegible].

[illegible] Railway Bill Dropped.

[illegible], Ont., March 31.—In the Senate to-day [illegible] Mills moved the six months' hoist [illegible] Smith's bill for a railway from [illegible] Harbor to Fort Selkirk, on the [illegible] that an all-Canadian route was necessary and that this road would benefit the [illegible] of Seattle, Tacoma, and the American coast cities. An amendment was [illegible] the debate, which was only [illegible] of a majority. Meantime the bill [illegible].

[illegible] ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Philip A. Smith Arrested at Cornwall for Selling Obscene Books.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 31.—Philip A. Smith of Fishkill Landing was arrested at Cornwall last Tuesday for selling obscene literature and has been sent to the county jail at Goshen to await the action of the Grand Jury. Smith is a brother of John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing, who is President of the First National Bank, Mechanics' Savings Bank, and Citizens' Street Railroad, and is also Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Dutchess County.

Smith is an eccentric fellow, and for many years has made a comfortable living by selling books. It is said that he has $3,000 in the savings bank in this city which he has made in this way, and it has been known for some time that he has been dealing in books which would not meet the views of Anthony Comstock. He has also done a good business in renting these books for 25 and 30 cents until they were read. The persons who have rented these books are young boys.

Centenarian and Hermit Dead.

SARATOGA, March 31.—Philip Jackson, aged 102 years, a hermit living near Lake Echo in the Town of Moreau, Saratoga County, was found dead in his mountain home to-day. Jackson was the oldest person in Saratoga County.

EASTER GOODS AT TIFFANY'S.

Handsome Novelties in Glass and Silverware on Exhibition.

An entirely new effect in glassware novelties is one of the attractive features in the display of Easter goods at Tiffany's Union Square establishment. It is known as the Tiffany Favrile glass, and is an exquisitely delicate combination of various colors so blended as to make an iridescent effect. Vases, jardinières, perfume bottles, card trays, and finger bowls in unique shapes are shown in this material. Another novelty in this class is the peacock glassware, similar in style to the Favrile, but of considerably darker shades, and emblazoned with fac simile peacock-feather "eyes."

The case in which these goods are contained is shared by a splendid display of silver vases for Easter flowers and some fine specimens of Russian enamel vases. Russian vases, painted on wood and covered with silver and enamel, form in themselves an attractive feature, and are exquisite specimens of Russian handiwork.

A separate case is devoted to an exhibition of fine ornaments in Burmese gold effects, including girdles studded with amethysts, topaz, and aqua marines, hair ornaments, aigrettes, and vinaigrettes. A rich display is made of gold fancy articles, not strictly jewelry, set with semi-precious stones, fine lace parasols, with carbuncle tops of Capuchin setting.

Some choice examples of French vases with enameled figuring, in heights ranging from three to six inches, appeal to the art lovers, as the designs are beautifully executed, and an inexpensive novelty, consisting of silver jardinières, with the natural ferns and plants, is meeting with quite a demand.

An entire room is given up to old English silver bearing the coats-of-arms of many distinguished British families.—Adv.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate and Assembly of 1898 Conclude Their Work and Adjourn.

THE TAX RATE 2.08 MILLS

Lowest with Two Exceptions Since 1856—Provision Made for Several Investigations—Senator Cantor to Retire.

ALBANY, March 31.—The session of the Legislature of 1898 came to an end to-day, the Senate adjourning at 1:35 o'clock and the Assembly at 3:20. Aside from the emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for the National Guard, the most important business transacted was the passage of the regular appropriation and supply bills and the tax rate bill.

The tax rate adopted by the Legislature is 2.08 mills, the lowest since 1856, except the years 1891 and 1892, when the large amount refunded by the Government to the State permitted an abnormally low rate. The general appropriations made by this Legislature, including the appropriation bill carrying $6,372,262.06 and the supply and supplemental supply bills appropriating $1,850,000, amount to $10,112,605.86. To this are added appropriations made in 1897, but not included in the tax levy of that year, amounting to $630,000, making the total $10,742,605.86.

The estimated revenues from the corporation tax, inheritance tax, liquor tax, and other sources, including a surplus of $1,533,707.92, is $10,749,457.92, leaving only $6,852.06 to be raised by taxation for general purposes. The appropriations for canal bridges and repairs amount to $224,128.14, and deducting a surplus of $29,000, the amount to be raised for this purpose is $195,128.14. The free school tax amounts to $4,112,200.

The tax rate is made up as follows: Canals, 17-100 mills; schools, 84-100 mills; canal maintenance, 19-100 mills; canal special appropriations, 7-100 mills; State care of the insane, 81-100 mills; total, 2.08 mills.

In introducing the Tax Rate bill the Republican leaders in both houses claimed credit for the low rate, while the Democratic leaders declared that the Legislature had been more extravagant than many of its predecessors and that the low rate was made possible by the large revenues derived from the liquor-tax law and by the fact that assessed valuations had been raised throughout the State.

Resolutions were adopted providing for investigations of the expenditures of the State departments, of the necessity for the purchase of additional lands for the forest preserve, and for the protection of the headwaters of the Hudson River, of the best means for the employment of convicts, and of the workings of the new Government of New York City.

The session closed with the customary congratulatory speeches and presentation of gifts in both houses. Senator Guy, in addressing Senator Cantor, referred to a rumor that the minority leader in the Upper House had determined to retire from the Legislature, with which he had been connected for fifteen years. In his reply, Senator Cantor said that his service as a Senator of the State of New York was at an end.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Mr. Perkins—Amending the Penal Code relating to larceny by false pretense.

Mr. Johnson—Appropriating $3,000 to investigate the causes of disease among cattle.

Mr. Otis—Amending the banking law in reference to loan association investments.

Mr. Gale—To provide for the maintenance of the Woodhaven Fire Department of the town of Jamaica, Borough of Queens.

Mr. Hill—Appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Cantor—Providing for the payment of expenses to E. J. H. Tamsen incurred in his defense of the charges brought against him.

Senator Page—Incorporating the Security Assurance Company.

Senator Ford—Providing for a change of motive power in the operation of certain railroads near public parks in New York City.

BILLS SIGNED.

Gov. Black Approves the Charter for Second-Class Cities.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator White—Providing a uniform charter for cities of the second class.

Senator Burns—Authorizing the expenditure of $30,000 for improvements to Sing Sing Prison.

Senator Brush—Providing that in cities of the first class, when a position held by a veteran is abolished, he shall not be discharged, but shall be transferred to another position.

Senator Nussbaum—Authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the claim of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co., State printers, against the State for work performed in connection with its legislative printing contract in 1896 and 1897.

Senate Finance Committee—Amending the legislative law relative to the form of proposals for legislative printing by abolishing the unbalanced bid.

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $50,000 for the promotion of sugar beet culture.

Mr. Hill—Amending the banking law relative to the incorporation of building and lot associations.

Mr. Matteson—Amending the agricultural law relative to the purity of maple sugar and syrup.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the Village act relative to the appointment of Assessors.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $156,000 for the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Assembly Judiciary Committee—Including as misdemeanors violations of the primary election law, embracing attempts to enroll as a member of a party when the person making the attempt has not legal right to do so.

Mr. Trainor—For the relief of Amy B. Conklin of New York City.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of lands in the Adirondacks by the Forest Preserve Board.

Senator Lexow—Amending the act providing for the purchase of the site of the battle of Stony Point, in Rockland County.

Also—Amending the act incorporating the International Bond and Debenture Company.

Senator Guy—Confirming the acts of the Trustees of the Congregation Hand in Hand, Mott Haven.

Also—Permitting the filing of amended claims relative to damages caused by change of street grades in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New York City.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $450,000 to pay the contractors for the completion of the Capitol.

Mr. Post—Appropriating $10,000 for deepening the channel between Shinnecock and Great South Bays, Suffolk County.

Mr. Bondy—Amending the act incorporating the Pedic Society of the State of New York.

Mr. Tripp—Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie.

CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENTS.

Bill Favored by the Reform Association Affecting Municipalities Becomes a Law.

ALBANY, March 31.—A material victory was won for the cause of civil service reform in the closing hours of the legislative session to-day by the passage of the Reform Association's bill, introduced by Senator Brush and amended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Gov. Black gave the measure his approval before it was introduced, and it became law by his signature this afternoon.

The act amends Section 8 of the civil service law of 1883 by inserting a provision that "the Mayor of each city in this State shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointment to and promotion in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the provisions of this act."

The same section is further amended, so as to require that the regulations therein prescribed and established, and all regulations now existing for appointment and promotion in the civil service of said city, and any subsequent modification thereof, "shall take effect only upon the approval of the Mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission."

What the authors of the measure regard as the most important feature is the amendment it makes to Section 13 of the Act of 1883, providing that "if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the State or of a city shall be removed or reduced the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing, and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation."

The hostility of Tammany to any step looking to making the civil service regulations more rigid was shown in the debate on the bill, when it came up in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Donnelly argued against it at length on behalf of the Democratic administration in New York City. The departments there had just gotten to work under the law as it stands, he said, and this bill would cause trouble and delay by reviving the old law. Mr. Finn denounced the bill as another attempt to carry out the agreement the Republicans had made with the Low men in order to get them back into the party. Mr. Green said it was a political measure purely, introduced for the benefit of the New York reformers, and designed to take away from the Democrats what belonged to them. Mr. Oliver accused the majority of inconsistency in enacting the so-called "starchless" law last year, and now seeking to re-enact the old law in order to conciliate the independents.

Mr. Seligsberg, the Citizens' Union member from the Twenty-ninth New York District, spoke for the bill. "I am a believer," he said, "in genuine civil service reform. The course of the Republican Party in taking a step backward last year by the enactment of the starchless civil service law was regretted by every real friend of reform. I am glad to see that the Republican Party this year is going to take a step forward again."

The bill was passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 67 nays.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association said: "We regard the passage of this bill as a considerable step forward. It is not all that we wanted, but it is something. The bill as introduced contained a clause practically nullifying the Black law of last year. The Governor, while in sympathy with the other purposes of the measure, was not prepared to go with us that far, however, and that provision was stricken out by the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. McAneny said that, on the whole, the cause of civil service reform had fared reasonably well at the hands of the expiring Legislature. It had made but one assault on the civil service, he said, and that was the passage of a bill legalizing certain appointments made by the Fire Department of Brooklyn, and even that, he had reason to believe, might be vetoed by the Governor.

ITS CAPITAL IMPAIRED.

Report of the Insurance Department's Investigation of the Lincoln Fire Company.

ALBANY, March 31.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day gave a hearing on the report of an examination made by his department of the condition and affairs of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York as of Feb. 28, 1898, which report bears the date March 25. The company was represented by counsel, and after the hearing the Superintendent filed the report. He then served a requisition on the company's representative requiring it to make good an impairment of $225,841.85 on or before April 30. This represents an impairment in excess of its capital of $200,000, or an impairment of 127 per cent. Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the Insurance Department, who made the examination of the company on which Superintendent Payn based his decision, closes his report of the examination as follows:

"As a result of my examination, I beg to report that in my opinion the unearned premium fund, as returned in the company's annual statement for 1897, was returned at a figure considerably less than the sum required by law. That the statement of the company as sworn to by its officers was false, by reason of the fact that the $112,750 of United States bonds reported as the property of the company on Dec. 31, 1897, were not purchased by it until Jan. 25, 1898, and that the item appearing in said statement as having been paid for "organization expenses, $19,550," was not such an expense. It never existed until subsequent to Dec. 31, 1897, and merely represented the difference between what was attempted to be collected from certain stockholders ($112,050) and the $92,500 which was collected and deposited to the credit of the company between Jan. 19 and 27, 1898, the only expense of organization paid being the $2,300 item included in check of $200,374.37, and being 1 per cent. of the $230,000 credited to the company on the books of the North American Trust Company at the time the examination was had, as required, upon the incorporation of the Lincoln.

"I am further of the opinion, as the result of the examination just concluded, that grave doubt surrounds the correctness of the affidavit made by those who executed it and certifying to the fact that "the said company is not, nor are any of its officers, in any way, manner, or form, pledged or committed to make any investment, loan, or disposition of the said capital or surplus or any part or portion thereof, which is not in strict conformity in all respects with the provisions of said insurance law of the State of New York, passed May 18, 1892, (Chapter 690, Laws of 1892,) and the amendments thereto subsequently passed."

The examination of the Lincoln was made at the request of the present management, a change having been effected in the latter part of January. The annual statement of the company which Examiner Vanderpoel has criticised in his report was prepared and filed as of Jan. 1. Since the recent change in management there have been outside influences which have been directed at the company, with a view to possible control, and these influences have tended to complicate the internal difficulties. E. E. Carley, the General Manager of the company, declined last night to say anything in regard to the report, referring all questions to Simon H. Stern, of Stern & Rushmore, the counsel of the company. Mr. Stern could not be found last night. The Lincoln Fire Insurance Company was licensed by Superintendent Payn in October, 1897, to begin underwriting with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $30,000.

Grade Crossing Appropriation.

ALBANY, March 31.—Among the most important measures passed by the Assembly in its closing hours to-day was the bill appropriating $100,000 to carry out the grade-crossing act of last year. The bill was opposed by Mr. Perkins of Monroe, who contended that it was none of the State's business to help the railroads make their crossings safe, and warned the Legislature that it was entering upon an enterprise which would involve the State in a vast and continuing expenditure. The bill looks to the expenditure of $400,000 on grade crossings during the year, as one-fourth of the expense in each case is borne by the State.

Richmond County Excise Deputy.

ALBANY, March 31.—George L. Nichol of West New Brighton was appointed to-day Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the Borough of Richmond, under the authority of an act signed yesterday by Gov. Black.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:43	Sun sets	6:25	Moon sets	2:53

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:32	Gov. Isl'd	3:00	H. Gate	4:56
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:22	Gov. Isl'd	3:42	H. Gate	5:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Benedict, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
[illegible], New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
[illegible], Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
[illegible], Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London		9:00 A. M.
[illegible], Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Victoria, London		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 26.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 24.
California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Tallahassee, Savannah, May 29.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Viga, Fayal, March 20.
Virginian, London, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 30.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

America, London, March 22.
Cluden, Shields, March 19.
Hampstead, St. Lucia, March 26.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 26.
Martello, Hull, March 20.
Nerida, St. Lucia, March 26.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 24.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Betty, Gibraltar, March 21.
Chicago City, Swansea, March 22.
City of Washington, Havana, March 31.
Creole, New Orleans, March 30.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 29.
Lucerna, Liverpool, March 21.
Massapequa, Swansea, March 23.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 21.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Friesland, Antwerp, March 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 29.
Manitoba, London, March 25.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Lampasas, Havana, April 2.
Leona, Galveston, March 30.
Siv, Hamburg, March 21.

Arrived—Thursday, March 31.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville March 28 and Charleston 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos, &c., March 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen, &c., March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:33 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol March 13 and Swansea 15th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Kelterer, Roterdam March 15, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston March 30, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Schwauer, London March 11 and West Hartlepool 15th, with chalk to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., March 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Taormina, Ger.,) Mollert, Hamburg March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 31, 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) for Aarhuus.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Michigan, (Br.,) for London.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Iberia, (Nor.,) for Ceiba.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

Notice to Mariners.

MARTINS INDUSTRY LIGHT VESSEL—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that on or about April 25, 1898, Light Vessel No. 53, moored off Port Royal entrance, outside of Martins Industry Shoal, and about 15 miles to the eastward of Tybee Lighthouse, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will be placed on the station.

Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will show two fixed white reflector lights, but during thick or foggy weather she will sound a bell struck by hand instead of a 12-inch steam whistle. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 53 in having a white hull with "Relief" in black on each side, and "No. 29" in black on each quarter, and in not having a smokestack between the masts.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 122, No. 675, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 26.

BRIDGEPORT BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that until further notice the gong struck by electric machinery, during thick or foggy weather, at this station, on the easterly end of the inner breakwater, making off from Tongue Point, westerly side of the entrance to Bridgeport Harbor, will be discontinued.

(L. H. B. Notices to Mariners No. 136 and 146 of 1897, and Bulletin No. 78, par. 3.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 60, No. 287, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 76.

Miscellaneous.

SS Jersey City, which arr. here yesterday, reports: March 24, in lat. 45, lon. 43.47, passed a partially submerged wreck; appeared to be the stern of a small vessel which evidently had been cut in two, bottom painted green, top white.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 31.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Naples for New York, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS March, (Br.,) Hitcham, sld. from Girgenti for New York March 28.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York via Christiansand and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin March 29.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York, arr. at Para March 29.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York March 26.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Prehn, sld. from Stettin for New York March 26.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, sld. from Bremen for New York March 29.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Marseilles for New York March 29.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Capt. Hodgson, sld. from Dunkirk for New York yesterday.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from West Hartlepool for New York yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, sld. from Genoa for New York via Naples at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Townsend, from New York for Cork, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

CHOCTAW PASS CHANNEL RANGE REAR BEACON LIGHT—ALABAMA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on March 21, 1898, the fixed white lantern light was re-established on the red pyramidal structure on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Choctaw Pass Channel, Mobile Bay, and with Light No. 20 marks a range line for running the lower section of Choctaw Pass Channel.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 154, No. 900, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 10.

PLUM BEACH SHOAL BELL BUOY—NARRAGANSETT BAY—RHODE ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given that on March 23, 1898, a bell buoy, painted black, was established to mark Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay. The buoy is located about 600 feet SSE. from Plum Beach Lighthouse (building).

PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given that until further notice the sounding of the fog bell at this station, on the northerly edge of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Naragansett Bay, will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 48, No. 192, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 21.

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR—MASSACHUSETTS.

Butler Flats Light Station.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 30, 1898, a fifth-order light showing a white flash every 5 seconds, and illuminating the entire horizon will be established in the structure recently erected in about 14 feet of water (mean low water) on the westerly side of the dredged channel into New Bedford Harbor.

The focal plane of the light will be 53 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 12¾ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the water. The structure consists of a black cylindrical pier, surmounted by a conical, red brick tower with brown watch room and a black lantern. The base of the tower is surrounded by a covered gallery painted brown.

The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 350 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 41° 36' (19"); longitude, West, 70° 53' (41"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the structure, as taken from the same chart, are: Dumpling Rock Lighthouse, SSW. 9-16 W., 4¼ miles; Clark Point Lighthouse, SW. ¾ S., 13-16 miles; Palmer Island Lighthouse N. by W. 7-16 W., 1¼ miles. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be struck by machinery a double blow every 15 seconds.

Clark Point Light Station.—On the same date the fifth-order light now shown at this station, on the fort at Clark Point, westerly side of the entrance to New Bedford Harbor, will be permanently discontinued.

Butler Flat Gas Buoy.—On the same date the gas buoy, painted black, numbered 9, and showing a fixed white light, stationed about 300 feet to the southward and eastward of Butler Flats Lighthouse, will be permanently discontinued. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 44, Nos. 165, 166, and 167, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 106, 108, and 109.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Taming of the Shrew—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE END AND THE MEANS.

Amid the varied discussion of the Cuban question at home and abroad there is one fact that may be taken as beyond dispute—the Spanish Government must retire from Cuba.

On this the people of the United States have come to a conclusion, and the strength of their conviction and their feeling can neither be denied nor ignored. The policy of the Government will sooner or later, in one or another form, embody this conclusion. Congress is only restrained from declaring it by the feeling that it is the province of the Executive at the present juncture to deal with it. The press of all parties and of all sections, with rare and unimportant exceptions, is agreed. The opinion expressed everywhere and by all classes is the same.

The conclusion has not been reached thoughtlessly or through passion. It is based primarily on long experience of the perpetual menace, the intolerable nuisance, which Spanish rule in Cuba constitutes. The country has made up its mind that the trouble it has endured can be ended in only one way, and that it should be ended now. Our people do not care to face its continuance, or to undertake a compromise that will only renew and perpetuate it. They are entirely ready to meet any sacrifice necessary to bring it to a close, and will count such sacrifice as only a payment down, in a fixed amount, to settle an account that would otherwise hang on indefinitely and bring incalculable loss and disturbance. This determination was made inevitable by the destruction of the Maine. Without that the public mind might have remained, not patient certainly, but without a precise and practical conclusion. But that horror has revealed to all of us with a force that none can resist the real nature of the situation in Cuba, the elements that have created it, and the utter hopelessness of any solution other than the withdrawal of Spain.

There is evidently among the Governments of Europe a strong desire that war between this country and Spain shall be avoided. It is a desire both natural and humane. Such a conflict would be a serious disturbance to European interests, commercial and political. It would be the first instance since the United States became a power of the first class of any collision between it and a European power, and though Spain is a weak nation, with less intimate connections than others have with the great nations, though it is geographically and politically in a state of partial isolation in Europe, with its millions of men under arms, does not wish to see the terrible game begun in even a small way. Apart from the influence of direct and immediate interest, the statesmen of Europe have a sincere dislike of the cruelty [illegible] [illegible] toward the maintenance of peace. They certainly would find no sympathy in the United States to the legitimate exercise of that influence; but they should make no mistake as to the quarter in which it must be exercised or the ends to which it must be directed. Anything that they can do to induce Spain voluntarily to withdraw from Cuba will tend toward peace. Their efforts may properly include suggestions as to the terms and conditions which will make the acceptance of the inevitable more easy for Spain, and such suggestions will be considered by the United States in a candid and friendly spirit. It is probable also that any reasonable time will be allowed for the arrangement of such terms provided that the withdrawal of Spain is so firmly guaranteed as to leave no doubt that it will take place. Such an adjustment is eminently a subject matter for the exercise of what are known as friendly offices, since it is often possible for a Government to do on the suggestion of other and very powerful Governments what it could do only with great difficulty or not at all of its own motion. But any attempt on the part of foreign Governments to secure a settlement without the withdrawal of Spain would be not only futile but mischievous.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-PROTECTION.

All the writers who insist that we have no lawful ground for intervention in Cuba hold the curiously narrow view that the peace and safety of a nation can be threatened only by the assault of armed foes. External menace is the only menace, invasion by foreign legions the only calamity that can disturb domestic tranquillity. It never occurs to them, apparently, that a nation's peace may be disturbed by excitement, passion, and tumult among its own people to a degree which makes the removal of the provoking cause an imperative measure of self-preservation; nor do they admit that a peril which threatens any disaster short of the utter annihilation of a people is a menace to their safety.

Prof. E. J. PHELPS, to whose argument against intervention we have already given some attention, shuts his mind to all conceptions of danger from Spain's doings in Cuba save only that of actual war declared by her against the United States. How easy it is to argue intervention out of court by such a plea as this:

> "Let us inquire upon what grounds it is claimed that we ought to intervene in the affairs of Spain in the island of Cuba, and precisely what will "intervention" turn out to mean.
>
> "Spain is a friendly nation, and always has been. The most industrious agitator for war has been unable to hunt up in any history, since under Spanish auspices this country was first opened to us by COLUMBUS, any cause of quarrel between us. She has not attacked us, is not proposing to attack us, and is virtually incapable of it. She has manifested every desire and made every effort to avoid hostilities, which, to her, as she well knows, must be calamitous."

The triumphant demolition of this man of straw will satisfy everybody who sees no peril in the Cuban hell upon earth save that of Spain's determining to "attack us." If she does not attempt to whip us as well as the insurgents then we can have no lawful cause for intervention because our peace and safety will be in no way threatened.

We can imagine a hermit in his cave holding that view. But if the President and Congress should announce that they also had adopted the hermit's view and would drop the Maine affair and the whole Cuban question as being none of our business, the mighty uprising of the American people against their policy of non-intervention would create a tumult the noise of which would penetrate the hermit's retreat. It might even compel Prof. PHELPS to add irrepressible popular excitement to the list of dangers that may threaten a nation's peace and safety, and the maintenance by a foreign nation, after repeated protests, of conditions of disorder and barbarism which cause the excitement and inflame it to the grounds of lawful intervention. The blowing up of the Maine by a Spanish mine in a Spanish harbor was a direct consequence of the conditions of which we complain. Devastation and the hideous atrocities of Weylerism are the deliberately adopted Spanish plan of campaign in Cuba. These things have roused the American people as they have not been roused for a generation. The tide of their strong and just resentment is at the point of overflow, held in check only by the people's confidence that the men at Washington will execute their will in Cuba in peace or by force, but to the full deliverance of the Cubans from Spanish rule.

If Prof. PHELPS were President and had the temerity to attempt to rebuke the public wrath or to cheat it of its object, he would, amid the wreck and ruin of his Administration, perhaps find time, certainly he would find occasion, to revise his views of the lawfulness of intervention to avert grave, imminent, and manifest danger from internal tumult.

We will not further tolerate Spanish misrule in Cuba because in present conditions we cannot without endangering our own peace and safety. The danger constitutes a complete lawful ground for intervention, and it is immensely strengthened by the fact that on grounds of humanity alone, which are not lawful grounds, our intervention in Cuba would be justified by our own conscience and the enlightened opinion of mankind.

There is perhaps no part of Prof. PHELPS's letter or opinion which is more vicious in its reasoning than that passage in which he compares the present situation in Cuba with our civil war:

> "What would have been the sentiments of our people if, when struggling in the throes of that great war, Spain, on the pretense of the inconvenience of her commerce with the United States which the blockade of the Southern ports created, and of humanity for the suffering caused by the war, had thought proper to interfere by force? She had as much commerce with us as we have now with her. She had a [illegible] against the authority of [illegible] [illegible] duty incumbent upon every nation which wants to fight, to interfere by force and compel the United States Government to withdraw its jurisdiction from the Southern States.
>
> "Yet it does not seem to be perceived that the same principles of international law apply to us in the present case that would have made such an intervention on the part of Spain a crime, an invasion, and a gross insult, which we must have repelled and avenged at any cost and any hardship, or have ceased to be regarded among nations as a country which respected itself or was entitled to respect from others."

In the practice of his profession—or shall we call it his art?—Prof. PHELPS might address that argument to a low-grade jury, but he would never dare to try such a trick upon the experienced minds of the bench. Our civil war was well-nigh everything that the Spanish attempt to put down the insurgents is not. It was conducted under the rules of civilized warfare. It was no aimless and purposeless strife, but from its beginning to its close without intermission it was fought with stern determination to a certain end. Its Generals on both sides were able and they were honest and humane. The fortunes of war may have shifted from time to time, but nobody could say that the great combat ever for a moment degenerated into a mere impotent and ineffective harassing of either side by the other. There was no Weyler in our war, there were no reconcentrados—for the stern measures of SHERMAN in the march to the sea and of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, to which Prof. PHELPS refers in justification of Weylerism, were as a spanking to burning at the stake compared to the horrors that Senator PROCTOR saw in Cuba. Beyond all that, Mason and Dixon's line at its nearest extremity was 3,000 miles distant from Spain, while Cuba lies at our doors. Did Prof. PHELPS ever hear that our civil war kept her Most Catholic Majesty up nights, or stirred her tender-hearted and generous subjects to tears and sympathy?

We are not informed whether E. J. PHELPS, Lecturer on International Law in the Department of Law, Yale University, and THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Professor of International Law, have concurrent jurisdiction of that topic, or if the appeal lies from the younger to the elder jurist. But we invite the attention of the Yale corporation to the conflict of authority which is now raging in their teaching body as exhibited in the following deliverances:

Prof. E. J. PHELPS in The Herald.	Prof. T. S. WOOLSEY in The Independent.
"It must be conceded, then, and except by interested newspapers is conceded, that we are under no necessity of self-defense against Spain in any definition of the word, nor have we any right to vindicate or wrong to redress that entitles us to interpose by arms in support of the Cuban rebellion."	"There are three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by National action, to heal this open sore; the burden of neutrality, the dictates of our commercial interests, the call of humanity. * * * I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our Government is near at hand, and would be justifiable."

THE ACTION OF NEW YORK.

The appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Legislature of the State of New York to meet any necessary requirements if the military force of the State shall be called upon by the Federal Government is a wise and timely measure.

We have had a long period of complete peace, but the people of the State have not been unmindful during that period of the immense value of preparation should an emergency require prompt action. The policy of the Nation has been now for more than a generation to maintain a very small regular army and to rely upon the militia of the several States in case of sudden need. Our own conviction has long been that the regular army is very much too small, and that the system under which the military force of the States is organized is seriously defective. In New York, happily, the defects, though obvious, have been less serious than in most cases, and we have a force of real value should need for it arise. The money voted yesterday will simply enable the Government to make immediate use of the resources that have been supplied, and, so far as time allows, to develop and increase them.

MARIA CHRISTINA.

All Americans who have read it must have been touched by the personal appeal which the Queen Regent of Spain has made to several of the sovereigns of Europe to intercede for her at Washington. No American, we may be sure, has read it with more complete sympathy and appreciation than the President of the United States.

The life of MARIA CHRISTINA cannot have been happy. She entered upon public cares on her wedding day, now almost twenty years ago. During her widowhood of twelve years the whole responsibility of sovereignty, as yet more substantial in Spain than in more modern countries, has devolved upon her, and her public cares have thickened and multiplied. At home the discontent of poverty has found expression in an anarchism even more fierce and cruel than the manifestations of the like spirit in other countries, for there has been less of the spirit of bravado in it and more of bitter hatred of the human race. On her horizon has loomed, from time to time, the spectre of a rivalry for the succession and the spectre of a republic, which in Spain could only be as the old republican leaders have clearly seen, an organized anarchy. Abroad, the clutch that Spain held upon her remaining possessions has been steadily relaxing. Rebellion in Cuba and rebellion in the Philippines have threatened what was left of her colonial empire. Her efforts to retain them have been far beyond her strength, and her sacrifices have been nullified not only by the determined resistance of her estranged subjects, but by the depredations of her own thievish Viceroys and unfaithful officials. All these things have contributed to the impoverishment of a [illegible] more and [illegible] than any of the other National dangers, real and formidable though they are, that have attended the Regency of the unhappy Queen. And to this is now added the imminence of intervention on the part of a far richer and more powerful nation.

Through all these mischances MARIA CHRISTINA has borne herself like a brave and conscientious woman. Doubtless she would long ago have abandoned so troublesome and thankless an office as the Regency of Spain if she were not bound to it by duty to the memory of her husband and the future of her son. We can readily believe the report which represents her as saying that she deems herself bound to pass on to her son his patrimony unimpaired and that that is her only motive for remaining where she is. For not one of the misdeeds or misfortunes which have defeated the accomplishment of this purpose is she answerable. She has not even that hereditary share of responsibility that would fall to her if she were a born Spaniard. The crimes of the Spanish Viceroys are not part of her birthright, and she has no more real share in those that WEYLER has committed in her name than in those of CORTEZ and PIZARRO. The starvation of the reconcentrados is no more to be imputed to her than the murder of ATAHUALLPA or the torture of GUATIMOZIN. And yet it is she whose life work is to be defeated because the measure of Spain's iniquities is full, and who must bear the brunt of the horrors of Spanish rule, accumulated till the world will endure them no longer.

It is pitiful and pathetic. It is true that her invocation of the European powers will not avail. It is to Madrid and not to Washington that the intercession of the sovereigns ought to be addressed to constrain Spain from the forlorn attempt to retrieve by a final folly a hopeless situation. But the appeal may not, as regards ourselves, be wholly in vain. American chivalry is less pretentious than the Spanish article, but it is far more genuine. There is already in this country a disposition to make the form of Spain's inevitable withdrawal from Cuba as little humiliating as may be. That disposition will be enhanced by the fact that the nominal ruler of Spain is a woman whose name is honored here, and that it is her dynastic interest and the trust which it has been the mission of her life to fulfill, that may depend upon the terms of the settlement.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is customary for the press of the State to greet each annual adjournment of the Legislature with the observation that it has been the worst Legislature in years. That will not be said of the Legislature of 1898, and we must accord to Gov. BLACK much of the credit for the betterment in the morality and the record of the session.

The two worst bills of the session were killed by his opposition. They both bore the name of ELLSWORTH—the press-gag bill and the bi-boss rapid transit bill. PLATT suffered a defeat in one, PLATT and CROKER in the other. The absolutism of boss rule at Albany, even when two great bosses combine for joint and several advantage, suffered a check.

The conspicuous good work of the session is the passage of the Primary bill. It ought to make politics cleaner and the path of the boss steeper and harder to travel.

The great blunder and failure of the majority was the treatment of the canal improvement. If the Governor and the Legislature had made a clean, straightforward public showing of the work of ALDRIDGE and ADAMS, blunders and all, not stopping even at graver things, if they were found, the people might have been appealed to this Fall to grant the $7,000,000 needed to complete the improvement. By attempting to shield the transgressors Gov. BLACK has put himself in a position where he does not dare to appeal to the people. It is a blunder that will plague him in the campaign. Worse than that, it endangers the canal system.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Careful attention is deserved by the contribution to the discussion of "Christian Science" made by "A Lawyer" in a letter we gladly print to-day. He is a man whose name is well known to New Yorkers, and his views on this, as on other topics, carry weight. It will be noticed that he carefully refrains from admitting his belief in the doctrines of the "healers," and certainly that strange band will not claim him for one of themselves, since he speaks of their sacred book as "in the main a farrago of nonsense"; but he does come to their defense, and asserts that their practices cannot be restrained by the law. It seems to us that the arguments adduced by our correspondent in support of his position are more interesting than conclusive. He grants far too many of the "Christian Science" premises, and he neglects entirely the fact that regularly educated physicians can and do accomplish every day cures differing in no essential particulars from those which, as everybody knows, really are performed by the mystics. It seems to us, moreover, that he errs when implying that "unlearned persons" are more skillful in "mental therapeutics" than men who understand anatomy. Why is it that people so carefully avoid the golden mean? Because drugs will not cure all maladies is it necessary to assert that they have power over none? Because functional disturbances can be removed by suggestion, or "faith," if that word is insisted upon, does it follow that traumatism or microbic infection will yield to the same influence? And we dissent entirely from the view that attempts to prevent the spreading of contagion is interference with "the higher law of thought." The devotees of Mrs. MARY B. G. EDDY do not think; they believe. Now the beliefs of those "struggling in a half-educated way to express dimly grasped truths" are often very dangerous.

—A recently returned pilgrim to foreign lands brings the glad tidings that signs of revolt against the infamous "tip" system are beginning to appear in England, and that hopes of its ultimate abandonment there are justified. Already notices are posted in many of London's public buildings, including the Tower, [illegible] to America from England, [illegible] the same country has awakened to its atrocity may inspire those of us who have been weak enough to yield to this form of blackmail with the courage to resist it. Even the worst offenders, the steamship companies, may in time come to pay their employes instead of robbing their passengers.

—Spanish newspapers can hardly be suspected of efforts at humor in their denunciations of Americans, and, therefore, though many of their charges against us are extremely ludicrous, it can be taken for granted that they are all made in deadly earnest. More than a smile, therefore, is deserved by the appearance in La Union Constitucional of Havana of the statements that the inhabitants of this country are "a people who have come into possession of an extensive territory through extermination of the aborigines," and that they "are industrious because of lack of charitable feeling, for all starve in the United States who become penniless." Just think of it—a Spaniard, and especially a Spaniard in Cuba, finding fault with the extermination of aborigines! He might be forgiven for not knowing that there are more Indians in the United States to-day than there were when the first English colony was founded here. That is a fact of which our own mourners over the red man's wrongs often have to be reminded, and it has naturally enough escaped the attention of a nation whose illiterates include about 60 per cent. of the population, but even if we had killed, yes, and eaten, every one of our aborigines, should we be reproached for it by descendents of those who slew the Caribs by the thousands, whose dealings with the Aztecs and the Incas form huge red smears on the pages of history? Then, as to our lack of "charitable feeling." The Havana editor is proud, evidently, that in Spain the streets are full of professional beggars, for he sneers at a country where philanthropy finds other means of expression than the distribution of alms. Well, his mediaeval attitude of mind is at least picturesque, and if he were only in a museum, dated 1500 A. D., he would be a most interesting subject of study.

PERSONAL.

—Undisturbed by the instant chorus of contradiction that answered his recent tirade about England's hostility to America, MICHAEL DAVITT repeats and emphasizes his assertions in a long letter to The London Chronicle. "The present expressions of friendliness toward the States," he declares, "are hypocritical and insincere on the part of English papers, with one or two honorable exceptions. To prove my contention I must ask you to recollect the language of the same organs three years ago, when England, and not Spain, was in dispute with the Republic. Was there friendliness in the tone and words of insult and menace of the ruling classes and their newspapers then?" And Mr. DAVITT proceeds to quote something like a dozen sentences from as many London papers, which have, it must be confessed, a tone hardly to be described as loving. "How do you reconcile," he continues, "these outspoken feelings of antagonism toward America a few months back, over a trivial incident, with the present mood of the same press on the Spanish-American situation? Your country has insult and threats and menace toward the Republic when a trumpery quarrel over seals threatens you with further arbitrations in a comparatively insignificant matter, and you put on the mask of friendliness when you hope to utilize the prestige of America's position among the nations against a power friendly to the United States in the Chinese imbroglio." To this The Chronicle replies that the phrases quoted by Mr. DAVITT, and the equally fierce ones that abound at times in the American papers, are "mere 'amantium irae,' the tiffs of lovers," and it challenges its correspondent to call a free and open meeting in any city or town in England, Scotland, or Wales in which half a dozen hands would be raised in behalf of a pro-Spanish resolution. "We state as a proposition beyond all doubt," adds The Chronicle, "that the sympathy of this country is unanimously in favor of America. We assert, and we have as many opportunities of testing British opinion as Mr. DAVITT, that the welfare and greatness of the American Republic are almost as dear to the people of this country as their own."

—Frenchmen have a chance to see themselves as others see them in a collection of caricatures just made and republished by JOHN GRAND-CARTERET, a Parisian, who began about fifteen years ago to save the political work of home and foreign artists, and who soon discovered that by duplicating them in a systematized form, with a running commentary, some exceedingly interesting and instructive side lights could be thrown upon current events. "Panama," "Boulangism," "The German Emperor," and "The Franco-Russian Alliance" are the best known of his compilations. The present volume is devoted to the Dreyfus case, and it gives startling proof of what a poor figure the so-called champions of French honor—MERCIER, GONSE, DU PATY DE CLAM, HENRY, the Judge DELEGORGUE, ESTERHAZY—make in the opinion of Europe. Practically every caricaturist in England, Germany, Italy, and even Russia turns the French idea of justice into more or less contemptuous ridicule, while FORAIN, CARAN D'ACHE, WILLETTE, LUQUE, TRIM, and the other Parisian artists all lend their able pencils to the service of the most narrow-minded Chauvinism.

LEGAL VIEW OF THE "SCIENCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to venture a suggestion or two from the legal point of view upon the subject of your "earnest remarks on Christian Science."

It is not within the wit of man to devise a constitutional bill which will prohibit the practice of what that eminent physician, Dr. Shrady, calls "mental therapeutics." There may be a possible exception in the case of children. As to them, it would be unnecessary, because, under our law as it stands, if the parent or guardian of a sick child fails to call in a physician, and owing to such failure the child dies, he or she is guilty of manslaughter. Hence, children are already amply protected by law—except against the doctors.

No adult can be compelled by any statute to employ a doctor. The Legislature cannot pass a law to prevent me from thinking. It cannot prohibit me from asking another to think about me, nor can it frame any constitutional measure which will make it illegal for me to pay or for another to accept money for thought. It may prevent unlicensed prescription of drugs, but it cannot prevent unlicensed thoughts.

It is not my intention to defend Christian Science, whether falsely so-called or otherwise. Mrs. Eddy's book on the subject is in the main a farrago of nonsense. It seemed to me, however, as I vainly strove to get through her lucubrations, that she was struggling to express in a half-educated way some dimly grasped truths which are clearly taught in the New Testament. Indeed, it may be said without fear of contradiction that no one who accepts the teachings of Christ and His Apostles can logically refuse to believe in the certainty of bodily disease being subdued by mental and spiritual treatment. Whether one believes or disbelieves this, the fact remains that wonderful cures have been effected by believers in spiritual forces upon material bodies which have been pronounced by doctors to be incurable.

So general has mental treatment for physi[illegible] of the medical fraternity [illegible] the fanatical war of the [illegible] are attempting to stop the [illegible] the secondary stream from their [illegible]. The far-sighted doctors are, how[illegible] the causes of the success of [illegible] therapeutics in the hands of [illegible] persons, and already send their [illegible] to such persons. Fame and fortune [illegible] those doctors who will trust in [illegible] intelligent way to the operations of the [illegible] instead of drugs. Be that as it may, [illegible] some things the Legislature cannot [illegible] one of them is to pass a law [illegible] thought. The recent rallying of Christian Scientists at Albany was entirely unnecessary. The bill they opposed could not possibly have hurt them. Its unconstitutionality did not lie in the fact that it was an attempt to invade the exercise of one's religion, but it lay in this, that it was (if [illegible] at all) an effort to interfere with the higher law of thought.

Whether "Christian Science" be true or false, or the practice of mental healing be wise or foolish, one thing is certain, the doctors can no more stamp it out by inquest [illegible] could the clergy get rid of [illegible] by the inquisition of the Church. You can punish for acts but not for thoughts. Foolish doctors may persuade ignorant legislators to pass the most cunning [illegible] law that their wit can accomplish, and I will guarantee, with the aid of the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Archbishop Corrigan, and Dr. Shrady as witnesses, to laugh an indictment out of court.

A. LAWYER.

New York, March 29, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

History repeats itself. It was remarked by an English traveler who visited the South during the war that every man he talked with was of the opinion that he himself would make a better President than Jefferson Davis. In the present crisis there seem to be men rising up on every side who could manage better than McKinley. I only hope that, should there be a war with Spain, the military authorities will take care that these men, after they are drafted, shall have a place in the front ranks. I often think nowadays of a wise remark made by a little music teacher, who, as band leader, soon had enough of army life in Dixie. When a fire-eater who had been shot down while carrying the Confederate flag at Malvern Hill was making preparations, while still on crutches, to join a company of mounted infantry—locally known as a "critter company"—the musician thus remonstrated with him: "I would not go back to the war if I were you. It is very unpleasant; it is dangerous."

Being quite of this opinion, I would paraphrase the old Colonial sentiment and say, "Millions for meat and bacon, but not a cent for offensive warfare."

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, March 31, 1898.

Delayed Western Mail Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The latest New York papers received in Cincinnati up to Sunday morning were those of Wednesday. Between this city and New York are five great railway lines, only one of which (the Baltimore and Ohio) was seriously damaged by flood during the week, and yet the bulk of the mail matter was delayed from one to three days, including newspapers started from New York long after every one of the four other lines were clear. The fact of serious washouts and their location is known promptly by the officials of the Post Office Department, the same as by the express companies, and why it continues sending matter over a line thus interrupted when other railways are open is beyond comprehension. To permit a city to be thus cut off (and it has occurred previously in the same manner) is, to say the least, an exhibition of lack of ability somewhere by postal officials to contend with difficulties, and should cause an immediate investigation at Washington.

SUBSCRIBER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March [illegible], 1898.

An Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for the editorial articles of THE TIMES on "Spain" in the issue of this date. They have the true ring. I hope some of our Congressmen in Washington read them and ponder on the sentiments expressed. I have all my life been reading another New York paper, but have recently subscribed to THE TIMES. I like its editorials.

JAMES H. BENSON.

Charlottesville, Va., March 30, 1898.

The Headless State Department.

Washington Correspondence Evening Telegram.

The presence of John Sherman in the State Department has been the worst thing about our negotiations. Mr. Sherman is one of the greatest of living Americans, but he is mentally incapacitated for work. It was known that he was not fitted for the position when he was appointed. * * * Mr. Sherman is never consulted about our diplomatic relations. He never sees the Cuban correspondence. He would probably not recognize Señor Polo y Bernabé if he met him.

NUGGETS.

False Appearances.

People are seldom what they seem to think you think they are.—Chicago News.

Rules the Home.

"What a delicate-looking child Mrs. [illegible]rack's third is!"

"Delicate? That's the child that bosses the whole family."—Chicago Record.

New Meaning.

Originally the curfew meant the putting out of lights. Nowadays when it catches its victim on the streets at a forbidden hour it signifies: Light out!—Philadelphia Times.

The Unexpected Happens.

"I notice," remarked the observant boarder, "that Congressmen have resigned in order to go home and organize regiments for the war with Spain."

"That is a singular thing for Congressmen to do," replied the cross-eyed boarder. "No one suspected that they would rather fight than talk."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

They Followed.

The leader of the First Brigade of Golf Fusileers recovered himself and waved his club.

"Fellow-golfers," he shouted, "the first hole is just within the Spanish lines. Follow me!"

In the ensuing rush the haughty Dons were swept from the field and the decisive battle of the war was won.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BY LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Isaac Bassett Choate in Boston Transcript.

Hello! over there on Cape Clear,
Of a lingo that's not a bit odd,
Right gladly your hailing we hear,
For we, too, are looking abroad
From this foreland first trod, in the sole fear of God, by the Pilgrims on sandy Cape Cod.

Yes, your hearing, that is O. K.,
For "Kinsman" 's the good Saxon word;
You have caught on the message to-day,
It's plain, honest language have heard;
By the home-spoken word of the hearth and the board the heart of a nation is stirred.

Your answer comes hearty and bluff
In tones which our ancestors knew,
Though as sea breezes these may be gruff,
We are certain the feeling is true,
To your friendly "Halloo!" we send over to you this toast, "The Old and the New."

Hurrah for the Union Jack,
The shamrock, thistle, and rose!
How your "God-speed!" is answered back
The deck of the Trenton knows;
And everyone knows, in a world full of woes, how much better are friends than are foes.

Yes, Jonathan 's ready, he 's wide awake—
Let hands of kindred unite.
He 'll step to the front for Liberty's sake,
And he 'll stand in the front for the right;
But he 'll first see he 's right before he will fight, by advice of Crockett so trite.

Your message is answered from over the main
In a spirit of friendship as true,
And we send you a greeting as honest and plain
As ever a sea trumpet blew;
To your friendly "Halloo!" here 's a bumper for you—to England the Old and the New!

MARY ARDEN CLUB LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake Talks Against War and the Club Joins the State Federation.

The Mary Arden Club, an organization of women who named themselves after the mother of Shakespeare, the poet whose works they make it their business to study, held a luncheon at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday at 1 o'clock. The large round table at which they gathered bore a big circular mirror, representing a pond, which was hedged about with greens. Miniature swans swam on its surface.

Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl, the President, acted as toastmistress. The club formally joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the President of the Federation, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who was a guest at the luncheon, made a pleasant speech of welcome.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake made an address after luncheon, in which she opposed the idea of war with Spain. Peace, she said, was honorable and war was dishonorable. Mrs. Blake specially commended the attitude of the Spanish Queen and her efforts to secure peace. Mme. Katherine Evans von Klenner, the soprano, sang several Shakespeare solos, including, "Hark, Hark the Lark!" Parker; "A Fairy Lullaby," and "O, Mistress Mine," Beach, and "Who Is Sylvia?"

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones spoke in praise of President McKinley and his efforts to avert war, and the club drank the President's health—with water. Miss Nellie L. Howes recited "A Modern Ophelia's Soliloquy," Mrs. Brodnax recited "A Darky Courtship," by her husband, Dr. Robert Brodnax, and Miss Florence McFarland played piano selections. The programme also included Mrs. Miriam M. Greeley's talk on "After Dinner Speeches and Good Cheer in Shakespeare," and a paper on "Ballads and Songs of Shakespeare," by Mme. von Klenner.

The Mary Arden Club was founded in 1895. Mrs. Lucia C. Balcom is President. Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. John Vincent Donahue were the committee for yesterday's luncheon.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A Reception in the New Building in East Fifteenth Street.

A reception was held from 3 to 6 P. M. yesterday in the new building of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street. A tea was held in the infirmary adjoining, 5 Livingston Place. The Trustees, who include Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr., Mrs. Henry Villard, Robert Olyphant, James W. Pinchot, L. C. Tiffany, Mrs. John Claflin, and Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, practically all attended.

The building, which is of seven stories, includes a basement containing eight clinic rooms. The first floor is given mainly to reception rooms. There is a well-equipped chemical laboratory, at which forty students can work at once, on the floor above, and the histological and pathological libraries, all with new equipments, are on the third floor. The amphitheatre, in which clinics and minor operations take place, extends from the fourth to the fifth floor, and seats about 150 students. The dissecting rooms for the younger students are on the sixth floor. The fifth floor contains a library. The building is well fitted and furnished throughout, and is steam heated.

Brinckerhoff—Clary.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at Jamaica, L. I., last night, when Miss Lina Clary, daughter of Thomas W. Clary, and Starr Brinckerhoff, son of ex-Supervisor John H. Brinckerhoff, both of Jamaica, were united by the Rev. E. J. Tilton of the Reformed Church of Jamaica. Miss Irene Brinckerhoff was maid of honor and Gouverneur Edwards best man.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mme. Katherine Evans von Klenner will give a recital at her home, 40 Stuyvesant Street, on April 14.

Miss Georgina Roberts lectured to the children at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Sherry's, illustrating her talk with stereopticon views.

Mr. and Mrs. Manues Baum and Miss Baum, of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, have returned to this city from their Southern home, Park View, Camden, S. C.

The Nurses Alumnae Association of the Post-Graduate Hospital gave a fair in the hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, on Wednesday, from 1 to 10 P. M.

A concert for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem will be given in the Harlem Opera House on April 15. Charlotte Walker will sing.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler gave the concluding lecture of the Society of Decorative Art course at Sherry's yesterday at 5 P. M. Her subject was "The History of Needlework."

The Magazine and Essay Club have invited Miss S. C. Very to give a lecture to them on music at 42 West Seventy-fifth Street, their headquarters. It will take place on April 18.

St. Mark's Lenten Sewing Class will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, Easter books, flowers, &c., at the rectory, 11 Livingston Place, to-morrow, from 4 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Mark's Church.

A soiree musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. Charles Hamilton, 12 West Seventy-fifth Street, to-morrow evening, in which the following artists will take part: Tom Karl, tenor; Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Miss Lillian Littlehales, violoncello; Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin, and Miss Florence Gale, piano.

FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S RECITAL.

Songs and Cantellations at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

Mr. D. Ffrangcon-Davies, the distinguished Welsh baritone, has returned to this country and made his first appearance yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme announced songs and "cantillations," and no doubt the latter word aroused a great deal more curiosity than the former, because Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies's work as a singer is already well known and much loved by this public. The cantillation proved to be the recitation of poems to the accompaniment of descriptive music, but with some differences from the ordinary recitation of the elocutionist. In the first place, Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, being a singer, uses his voice in a manner which would not occur to an elocutionist, and endeavors to pitch it in such a way that it has a musical relation to the piano part. Occasionally he chants a line, and still more often he sings a bit of melody. Meanwhile the descriptive music is played behind a curtain, before which the cantillator stands. The effect is always interesting and sometimes intensely dramatic.

The music for the cantillations has been composed by Stanley Hawley, a young Englishman, and shows decided talent. It was played admirably yesterday by Isidore Luckstone, assisted, when necessary, by Paul Ambrose at the organ. In the first part of his programme Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies sang most delightfully songs by Edward German, MacDowell, Stanley Hawley, Clarence Lucas, Frances Allitsen, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, as well as two old English ballads. Before beginning his recital the singer made an explanation to the audience. He said that it had been his first impulse to postpone the concert "in view of the dire calamity which has befallen the musical world," but that he had found it impracticable to make sufficiently wide announcement of such postponement.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

George Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House is negotiating for the management of Lillian Russell for next season.

In honor of the memory of Anton Seidl, John Philip Sousa will give at his next concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sunday night, the funeral dirge entitled "The Honored Dead."

Amelia Somerville, who is at present traveling with "Cumberland '61," is shortly to marry Max Eugene, formerly of the "Brian Boru" Company, and now of the Castle Square Opera Company. The attachment between the couple sprang up while both were in the cast of "Brian Boru."

Among the artists who will take part in the performance to be given at the Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening for the benefit of the widow of Percy West, are Francis Sedgwick, Warren R. Richards, Gordon Cleather, Darwin Rudd, W. J. Romain, Howard Morgan, Marguerite St. John, and G. M. Wood. Mrs. West and Percita West will also participate.

Alfred E. Aarons, manager of Koster & Bial's, has secured the services of Reginald Roberts to take the part originally allotted to Signor Perugini in "Au Bain," which is to be produced next Monday night. The deal was effected through the courtesy of Andrew McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Roberts has been connected with "The Highwayman" Company, acting as understudy for Joseph O'Mara.

Near Atbara Recon[illegible] by the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

OUD WELL INTRENCHED

Fail to Reply to an Assault Artillery at 1,000 Yards, ntly Expecting a Closer Engagement.

, March 31.—It is announced in a from Atbara, on the Athara River, River,) a branch of the Nile, above that an important reconnoissance arted by the Anglo-Egyptian troops nesday.

squadrons of cavalry, four Maxim battery of horse artillery, two battalions of infantry, and the whole of the troops reconnoitred the dervish eighteen miles from Atbara, this and encountered 500 of the enemy horsemen, whom they drove in, and, forward, found Mahmoud's position the heavy bush and strongly entrenched with pits filled with riflemen and by a thick zeriba.

centre was a small hill with three entrenchments filled with spearmen. whole position was swarming with alert for the attack. The artillery opened fire at 1,000 yards. The effect apparently good, but it was difficult to to a certainty, owing to the thick The Maxims also swept the front of osition.

dervishes, however, did not reply, ly awaiting an attack at close quarters. Having ascertained the enemy's position the reconnoitring force retired, followed by the dervish horsemen, who did ttack, but retreated under shell fire.

APAN AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

to Have Asked America to Support Her Refusal to Withdraw.

DON, March 31.—It is rumored here Japan has asked the United States Great Britain in supporting Japan's to withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei after payment of the Chinese war indemnity, in view of the possibility of Russia seizing that port.

ASED PORTS OPEN TO TRADE.

Curzon Says Russia Gave Notice Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

DON, March 31.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on March 16 advised the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir N. R. O'Conor, to inform Majesty's Government that in the of China consenting to lease Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan to Russia both ports be open to foreign trade on the same as the other Chinese ports.

TCH IN THE CHINESE LOAN.

and Russia Trying to Prevent Its Ratification.

DON, March 31.—The Globe this afternoon says it understands there is a hitch connection with the Chinese loan owing Stock Exchange Committee refusing tation until the Emperor of China ratifies.

ce and Russia, The Globe says, are ing to prevent the ratification, and it sible the matter may yet require the ention of Germany and Great Britain.

man Cruiser Gazelle Launched.

, March 31.—The new German Gazelle was launched here to-day. was christened by Princess Henry of , and the Empress Frederick of ny was among those present at the ony. Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary Imperial Navy, alluded in a speech husband of Princess Henry of Prussia "upholding the sea power of Germany in the Far East."

Hung Chang and Port Arthur.

KIN, March 31.—Li Hung Chang has invested with full powers to proceed Port Arthur to delimitate the territory ly leased to Russia by China.

NG GEORGE'S ASSAILANTS.

itsi and Giorgii Condemned to Death in Athens.

HENS, March 31.—At the trial of Karitsi and Giorgii to-day on the charge of an attempt to assassinate King George of Greece on Feb. 26 last, when his Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Marie, was driving from Phalerum to Athens, a large number of the leading Greeks and many members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

aditsi, who is ill with consumption, said was impelled to the act by newspaper es declaring King George responsible misfortunes of the country, and he ared that if he had succeeded in killing King he would have tried to kill M. dor Delyannis, the former Premier. orgii declared that he fired into the air. prisoners were condemned to death.

of Suffolk and Berkshire Dead.

DON, March 31.—Henry Charles Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, is dead.

late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire born at Charlton Park, Malmesbury, in and succeeded his father in the title estates in 1876. He was a Steward of Jockey Club, and a member of the Club and National Hunt Committee. erous sporting articles came from his He was the chief editor of The Encyclopædia of Sport, and the author of portions of the Badminton Library. He is succeeded by his son, Henry Molyneux Paget, ount Andover, who was born Sept. 13,

Conservative for Parliament.

DON, March 31.—As a result of the yesterday for a member of Parliament to represent the East Division of Berkshire in succession to Sir George Russell, deceased, the Conservative candidate elected.

polling was as follows:

Young, Conservative	4,726
..., Liberal	3,690
Conservative majority	1,036

last election Sir George Russell ed without opposition.

Leechmere Probably Lost.

STLE, March 31.—The British Leechmere, Capt. Butter, is believed to have been lost with all hands. She ed on March 23 for London, and not been heard of since.

Leechmere was an iron steamer of , built at Sunderland in 1876. She owned by W. Cory & Son, (Limited,) from the port of London.

Barrison Unable to Appear.

March 31.—In spite of the assurance given that Miss Lona Barrison allowed to appear in public in acts if she kept within the legal now announced that the police Miss Barrison not to fill her at the Apollo Theatre on Friday, hostile demonstrations.

in British Revenues.

March 31.—The revenue returns ended March 27, show an in- 64,119, ($13,320,595.)

n Notes of Interest.

arch 31.—Thirty American pilgrims have been to Palestine attending mass this morning.

March 31.—The Duke of York to-day, The United States Ambassador John Hay, and Mr. J. R. Carter, Secretary of the United States present.

[illegible] the Sentence Will Not Be Executed.

PARIS, March 31.—The Court of Cassation to-day commenced hearing the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine imposed upon him on Feb. 23, after he had been convicted of making libelous charges in the Aurore, against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, which was an outcome of the attempts to prove that Alfred Dreyfus, condemned to imprisonment for life for betraying French military secrets to a foreign power, should have a new trial.

Councilor Chambareaud, who was appointed to examine the arguments, reported in favor of M. Zola's main plea, namely, that his trial had been irregular, because the suit was brought by the Minister for War instead of the President of the Court-martial which M. Zola had libeled. If the court, as is probable, accepts M. Chambareaud's report, the case will not be retried. The condemnation will remain; but the sentence will not be executed. This result is believed to be acceptable to the Government, as it is hoped it will stop the agitation on the subject.

Austrian Budget Submitted.

VIENNA, March 31.—The Austrian budget was submitted in the lower house of the Diet to-day. The estimated revenue is 722,271,982 florins and the expenditure is estimated at 717,946,604 florins.

WOMAN LAW CLASS GRADUATED

Chancellor MacCracken Awards Forty-seven Certificates at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

The closing exercises of the Woman's Law Class of New York University, the lectureship for which was founded by the Woman's Legal Education Society, took place in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken awarded graduation certificates to forty-seven young women. He also made an address, as did Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the society; Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the University Law Faculty, and Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. Music was furnished by the University Glee Club, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck.

The university prize, scholarship, valued at $200, and affording the winner two years' free tuition in the University Law School, was awarded to the member of the graduating class passing the best final examination, Miss Katherine Moncrief Miller, honorable mention being made of Miss Elsie Welling Atwater, Miss Jennie Valentine Minor, and Miss Edith May Hadley. Miss Hadley also won the prize of $25 offered by Miss Isabella Mary Pettus for the best essay by a member of the graduating class, her subject being "The Respective Spheres of Federal and State Legislation."

Miss Grace Esther Drew, a newspaper writer under the nomme de guerre "Margery Daw," read an essay on "The Child and the Law," and another on "Federal Law," was read by Miss Louise Morrell Franklin of Elizabeth, N. J. Prof. Ashley's address was on "Legal Education."

Prof. Isaac F. Russell's remarks were of special interest in view of the present crisis. "Judicial reason," said he, "is often unduly exalted as a sufficient solvent of all problems in the private life of citizens and in the public disputes of sovereign States. The vision of perpetual peace inspires the hope of "a parliament of man, a federation of the world." Wars will be no more when a permanent international tribunal shall have taken jurisdiction over all controversies arising between the nations of the earth.

"But, on the other hand, let us reflect that there are things worse than war and worse than death. Among these we may mention hopeless and debasing tyranny and the decay of National honor. And there are principles, too, which we will not consent to discuss, and which we cannot in honor submit to arbitration. Selfish, luxurious peace is dearly bought by an abundant prostitution of every principle of National honor. Self-respect is a holy trust. Dignity, honor, and sense of personal worthiness are a part of the necessary moral equipment as well of a State as of an individual."

RARE BOOK SOLD IN BOSTON.

Capt. John Smith's "True Relation" Goes to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $1,425.

BOSTON, March 31.—At the Dean Library sale Capt. John Smith's "True Relation" was sold this afternoon to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York for $1,425. Efforts were made to secure the book for the Boston Public Library, but the New York firm outbid all competitors.

HEINE MONUMENT FOR HOBOKEN

The Council Finally Allows It to be Erected in Hudson Park.

The Heine monument, "The Lorelei," which was denied a place in Central Park on the ground that it was not a work of art, is to be located in Hoboken, the Common Council having given the necessary permit at a special meeting held yesterday. The application was made by Julius Schlatter and J. Henry Timken, on behalf of the German-American residents of the city. The monument will be erected in Hudson Park, at whatever place may be agreed upon by committees of the Council and citizens appointed for the purpose. The cost will be $4,000, which is to be raised by subscription.

H. W. BAYLIS ACCUSED.

Charged with Putting $100 Bills in the Place of $1,000 Ones.

Henry W. Baylis, a salesman of the New York Cut Flower Company, at 119 West Twenty-third Street, was held for trial yesterday in the Yorkville Court on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Andrew J. Teirney, a truckman of 340 East Thirty-fifth Street, testified that last Wednesday he met Baylis, whom he has known for some years, in the offices of the flower company, and asked him to change a fifty-dollar bill. The bill was in an envelope containing seven one-thousand-dollar bills. This envelope, Teirney says, he handed to Baylis, and when the latter handed it back with the change of the fifty-dollar bill, two of the one-thousand-dollar bills had been abstracted and two one-hundred-dollar bills substituted therefor.

Baylis denied counting the money or even handling the envelope containing the bills of the larger denomination, but admitted having given change for $50.

SHARPE RETURNS TO DUTY.

His Promised Resignation as General Appraiser Not Yet Presented.

Gen. George H. Sharpe returned to duty as a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday after an absence of twenty days on official leave. Grief and nervous shock caused by the death of his wife rendered a period of absolute rest necessary for the General, and he returns apparently improved in health and spirits. A few days before he went away Gen. Sharpe authorized a public statement that he intended to resign as a General Appraiser. He said yesterday that he had not sent in his resignation, and was not prepared to say just what he would do in that matter.

It is no secret that a desire for Gen. Sharpe's resignation has been expressed in high official quarters. Suggestions have been made in Washington that his retirement from the board would lead to more perfect harmony of action. These suggestions had much to do with Gen. Sharpe's determination a month ago to resign. He has many strong political friends, however, who feel that such an old and distinguished public servant is entitled to much consideration, and they object to his being forced out of office.

Master Builders Meet.

The Master Builders of New York met in the headquarters of the Harlem Builders' League, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night, to consider the demand of the Stonecutters' Union for an eight-hour day, beginning May 1. John P. Leo presided and fifty prominent builders were present. The builders decided to fight the demand. A final meeting to act on the matter will be held in the same place next Thursday evening.

The City Superintendent of Schools the Guest of the Hamilton Club.

JUDGE VAN WYCK TALKS OF WAR

He Praises the Attitude of President McKinley and Gen. Lee in a Patriotic Speech—Dr. Draper of Illinois a Guest.

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn gave a dinner last night in the clubhouse in honor of Dr. William H. Maxwell, one of its members, who was lately elected City School Superintendent. Nearly all of the prominent members of the club and many invited guests prominent in educational circles were present. James McKeen, President of the club, presided, and with him at table were Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois; Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Truman J. Backus, John Winslow, Willis L. Ogden, John G. Wright, and D. H. Cochran, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; A. C. Barnes, W. S. Logan, W. J. Coombs, and Franklin W. Hooper. Covers were laid for 100.

President McKeen delivered the introductory toast of the evening, congratulating Dr. Maxwell upon his selection. Mr. McKeen said he thought appropriate for the occasion the Latin proverb, "In armes silont legas," which, he said, had been translated by one authority as "when the army is around the lawyers had better hold their tongues." On this subject the speaker said that he also thought appropriate the words of Lord Brougham, who said: "The schoolmaster is abroad, and I would put more trust in the schoolmaster with his primer than in the soldier with all his equipment. [Applause.]

"In spite of these maxims," said Mr. McKeen, "I cannot resist the chance of saying a word for our guests, and here I will digress to call attention to the statement of our distinguished member, Minister Woodford, who said that Spain had a population of 19,000,000 people, of whom 9,000,000 had no obvious means of support, and of these 6,000,000 could neither read nor write. In view of this, if Spain is to be invaded by the United States I think that the invasion might wisely be made by an army of schoolmasters." [Applause.]

Mr. McKeen congratulated the guest of honor and proposed his health, which was drunk by the members standing.

Dr. Maxwell Wants Co-operation.

Dr. Maxwell then spoke. He said he could not, if he would, affect to be indifferent to the high honor conferred upon him by the club. The main purpose, he thought, was something infinitely higher than a manifestation of personal regard. It was rather a regard of the members of the organization for the cause of public education.

Dr. Maxwell gave a history of the appointment of Superintendents in the various cities of the Union, and said that it remained for the charter of the Greater New York to make the greatest advance ever made in specializing the functions of the Superintendent. He named the different duties, and added: "To enable me to perform my task, I need the sympathy and co-operation of every Superintendent, Principal, and teacher; of every man and every woman who loathes favoritism and loves righteousness."

President Draper of the University of Illinois, formerly New York State Superintendent of Public Construction, and who was first elected to the place now filled by Dr. Maxwell, which position he declined to accept, made the next address. Dr. Draper said in part:

"In importance and in hindrances the school system of the City of New York may well have pre-eminence, but there is great occasion for encouragement. The time is not so far removed as to permit me to forget when there seemed to be no quickened and informed public sentiment in behalf of the schools, and when efforts for their advancement were either opposed or ridiculed by some whose business it was to help them on; but in later years the thought of the city has been arrested and the people who can accomplish results seem to stand ready to pay their money without limit, and follow a competent leadership to the point of pre-eminence in completeness and efficiency."

Judge Augustus Van Wyck discussed the "Spirit of Fraternity and Friendship Developed by the Brotherhood of Student Life and by Alumni Associations." He said that it was this spirit of fraternity which after the most stupendous civil war in the history of the world has unified the country.

"And this," he said, "is emphasized at this juncture when Mars stands ready with the starter's flag, the bugle call of the entries having been sounded, two of which approach the starting post sullen, estranged, and unfriendly in spirit; but that the angel of peace shall rescue the flag from the bloody hand of Mars and declare the contest settled according to justice and honor is the prayer of every good citizen of this land. But if the flag must drop and the contest must be entered upon, then every American will rejoice that to the everlasting glory of the land of the peerless Washington, when the call for $50,000,000 was first suggested, not a Senator and not a Congressman could be found who had the slightest suspicion that the Chief Executive of this Nation or his advisers could or would play with the Nation's honor or trifle with the Nation's peace.

"This happy union and harmony of every section at this time is manifested by the supreme confidence in Major McKinley, who led the soldiers in the blue, and in the Consul General of the United States in Havana, who commanded the Confederate cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. Our country, 'tis of thee, we are concerned. Our country, 'tis to thee our devotions are rendered; our country, 'tis for thee we are, right or wrong; but our country has never, must never, and shall never be wrong."

BIG MORTGAGES IN CHICAGO.

Loan of £103,000 on the Tacoma Building—Another for $300,000.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A trust deed for £103,000, given on the Tacoma Building, was filed for record this morning by the Scottish Provident Institution of London, making the loan to the Tacoma Safety Deposit Company. The Northern Trust Company is made trustee, and the payment of the bond is secured by an issue of first mortgage bonds payable April 1, 1913, with 4 per cent. interest.

A mortgage of $300,000 on the property now occupied by the Gaiety Theatre was also filed, the mortgage being given by James B., Mary S., and Elsie White to the New York Life Insurance Company.

CHICAGO DRUG FIRM FAILS.

Date & Sempill Make an Assignment After Forty Years.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Date & Sempill Drug Company, on Clark Street, founded forty years ago, made an assignment in the County Court to-day to Nicholas M. Blumenthal. No statement of assets and liabilities was made in the assignment papers. It is said that the liabilities of the house are considerably in excess of the assets, the latter being estimated at $12,000.

The business of the company is being conducted as usual, an order of court having been secured to allow the referee to carry on temporarily the affairs of the corporation. The failure was due, it is said, to heavy rent and a falling off of its trade.

Two Notable Paintings on View.

Two paintings are attracting art lovers to Miss Watkins's salon, 345 Fifth Avenue, where they will be sold. Their joint value is about $12,000, and several society women are taking an interest in their sale. One of them, a Suffolk study by John Constable, R. A., "Stoke-by-Nayland," was one of the pictures exhibited at the Louvre which were afterward sold in the Wilson sale in Paris. Miss Watkins, who is an artist, got it there. The other, a relic of the [illegible] collection, is "The Old Wood Farm," by John Crome, Sr.

Public Memorial Demonstration Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

THOUSANDS IN ATTENDANCE

The Address Delivered by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright and a Telegram Sent by Robert G. Ingersoll—The Body Cremated.

The public memorial services for Anton Seidl in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, in the size and character of the assemblage that there honored the master, and in the number, variety, and beauty of the floral tokens of remembrance that surrounded his bier, testified amply to the place he had made for himself in the esteem of this community. Every seat was occupied, and many stood on every floor except that occupied by private boxes. The desire to gain admittance to the Opera House seemed to have no limit, and hundreds of persons without tickets poured in at the various entrances in the vain hope of begging an admission.

Such a display of floral tributes as met the gaze within the Opera House is rarely seen. It was in keeping with the magnitude of the demonstration otherwise, and it was touching as well as imposing, for each one of the delicate emblems was significant of an individual sorrow. The entire space in front of the stage usually occupied by the orchestra was floored over, carpeted, and encircled with black cloth. In the centre, where Anton Seidl so often wielded his baton, was the catafalque, ornamented only by a silken American flag and a few floral tokens.

When the flower-covered coffin containing the body of the dead musician was brought in and placed on this catafalque it formed the centrepiece of a wide-spreading and deftly-harmonized mass of fragrant and variegated color. Standing on the edge of the stage and near the head of the coffin was a large music stand made of flowers. Its top, daintily woven with purple immortelles edged with white roses, resembled an open book, and suspended from one corner of the book was Seidl's favorite baton. This music stand was the tribute of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Near by stood a large lyre of violets of white and pink roses with strings of violets and smilax which testified to the affectionate remembrance of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.

Other Tributes.

Mme. Melba sent a rich wreath of violets nearly two feet in diameter; Jean and Edouard De Reszke, a large lyre of white and pink roses interspersed with delicate vines; Robert G. Ingersoll, a victory wreath of bay leaves; and the Steinway Brothers, an immense wreath of selected roses in a rich setting of green and Autumn leaves. One of the most beautiful and touching of the tokens was that of the Seidl Society—a large double S. formed of red carnations and united by a heavy bow of pink silk. A tall lyre of white and red flowers, sent by the Philharmonic Society attracted much attention because of its size and beauty. The Liederkranz Society sent a handsome lyre of red roses, Easter lilies, and vines; the Arion Society, a large broken column of white, red, and pink roses and violets; the Musical Mutual Protective Union, a music stand in the form of a lyre of white roses, lilies, and violets; the German Polyclinic, a luxuriant wreath of bay leaves; the German Press Club, a wreath of roses and leaves, and the Manuscript Society a large wreath of galyx leaves and violets. E. Francis Hyde, President of the Philharmonic Society, James Speyer, and Carl Loewenstein each sent wreaths or bunches of flowers. A dainty tribute was sent by Lillian Nordica, in the shape of a wreath of roses tied by two large pieces of ribbon in the Hungarian colors—red, white, and green.

The stage was set in the church scene from "Faust," with lighted candles in the tall candelabra. The Musical Mutual Protective Union and the Philharmonic Orchestra occupied the greater part of the stage, while the singers stood at the sides when not singing.

Prominent Persons Present.

In the assemblage which filled every part of the Opera House were people of every calling. Society, the professions, the artist's studio, and the counting room were well represented. There were, among others, Frank Damrosch, Mrs. Leopold Damrosch, Rafael Joseffy, Victor Herbert, Xaver Scharwenka, Henry Villard, Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Parke Godwin, Mrs. R. T. Wilson and daughters, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, R. M. Gallaway, George G. Haven, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Annie Leary, A. D. Juilliard, Henry I. Barbey and Miss Barbey, Mrs. Seton, Thomas F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mrs. George C. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, C. V. Fornes, John D. Crimmins, Preble Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Miss McAllister, the Misses Brice, Robert Maclay, Thomas H. Kelly, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Caroline De Forest, Prof. Frank Van der Stucken, Miss Callendar, Henry von Daur, Henry Holden Huss, George H. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, and Warren R. Hedden.

The public services at the Opera House were preceded by simple services at Mr. Seidl's late home, 38 East Sixty-second Street, at which were present most of the pall bearers and other personal friends of the Seidls—sufficient in number to fill the house. A crowd that may have numbered 200 gathered in front of and at either side of the house, but the police prevented any intrusion. The private services consisted only of the reading from Scripture and of several poetical selections by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, who was introduced by H. E. Krehbiel. Just before the services began a cable dispatch was brought in from Jean de Reszke, at St. Petersburg. It read: "Deeply affected by the great loss of the greatest Wagner conductor of the day."

The coffin was cloth-covered, with silver handles. On its plate was the brief inscription: "Anton Seidl. Born May 7, 1850. Died March 28, 1898." It rested on a bier in one corner of the front parlor, and roses and other flowers so covered it that only the face of the dead man was left visible. At the head of the coffin was a candelabra with seven candles. Mrs. Seidl sat beside the coffin, and the Rev. Mr. Wright stood near her. In the company were Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Weber, the Misses Woodruff, Mrs. Xaver Scharwenka, Mrs. Max Fleischmann, Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, and Mrs. Louis Josephthal.

Mrs. Seidl Faints.

When the time came for her to take the last look upon the face of her husband, Mrs. Seidl arose and bent her gaze upon her dead. The ordeal was too much, and she fainted. She was assisted to a seat, and in a few minutes recovered herself and was able to give the signal for departure. It was about 12:30 o'clock when the coffin covered with flowers was borne from the house, and the procession started for the Opera House. Mrs. Seidl, with her maid, was in the first carriage. Mrs. Oscar B. Weber and Mrs. Louis Josephthal accompanied her. The procession went to Fifth Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Broadway. In the avenue were many pedestrians, who stood and uncovered until the hearse had gone by. At Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street the band of the Musical Mutual Protective Union met the hearse, and escorted it to the Opera House, in front of which was gathered a great throng of persons of all ages and both sexes. The men here also uncovered until the coffin was taken from view.

It was nearly 1:15 when the Musical Mutual Protective Union, under the leadership of Nahan Franko, began a dirge from Beethoven and so informed the expectant thousands that the body of Anton Seidl was being brought in. Everybody rose and remained standing while the coffin, preceded by the pall bearers, with Carl Schurz at their head, was borne down the centre aisle and placed upon the catafalque. Mrs. Seidl and her accompanying friends went to Box No. 50.

The programme of exercises was carried out with no delay. A male chorus from the Arion Society, led by Julius Lorenz, sang the plaintive "Wenn sich zwei Herzen scheiden," and the Philharmonic Orchestra, Richard Arnold leading, played the Adagio Lamentoso from Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique." After the Deutscher Liederkranz, led by H. Zoellner and assisted by Miss Sargent, had sung the "Nänien Requiem" of Zoellner, the Rev.

[illegible] honor a man who first honored himself, our city, and our country, by making America a worthy member of the international fraternity of art. We honor him as a leader with the courage and capacity to give music a new birth in America. This magnificent and unsolicited assemblage, gathered to do him honor who has done them and humanity honor, is a testimony to his worth. To-day he receives a silent tribute from every humane soul, every lover of the arts."

Mr. Wright dwelt strongly upon Anton Seidl's achievement in the domestication of modern music in America, spoke of him as a foreigner by birth, but a citizen by choice, preferring America and by America preferred, and credited him with a large influence in making New York City a civilizing centre of the humanities. "The soul staggers in this material world," he said, "and here lies one who has soothed and caressed it. He has conferred on us individually and as a Nation an unforgettable and imperishable boon. And so we mourn Anton Seidl. His work entitles him to immortality among us, an imperishable tradition of music. There hangs his baton. No man shall take it up. For Anton Seidl was unique, and Anton Seidl he shall remain forever."

Telegram from Mr. Ingersoll.

H. E. Krehbiel, at the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Wright's address, read a dispatch from Robert G. Ingersoll, dated at Wheeling, West Va., as follows:

In the noon and zenith of his career, in the flush and glory of success, Anton Seidl, the greatest orchestral leader of all time, the perfect interpreter of Wagner—of all his subtlety and sympathy, his heroism and grandeur, his intensity and limitless passion, his wondrous harmonies that tell of all there is in life and touch the longings and the hopes of every heart—has passed from the shores of sound to the realms of silence, borne by the mysterious tide that ever ebbs but never flows.

All moods were his. Delicate as the perfume of the first violet, wild as the storm, he knew the music of all sounds, from the rustle of the leaves, the whispers of hidden springs, to the voices of the sea. He was the master of music, from the rhythmical strains of irresponsible joy to the sobs of the funeral march. He stood like a King with his sceptre in his hand, and we knew that every tone and harmony were in his brain, every passion in his heart; and yet his sculptured face was as calm, as serene as perfect art.

He mingled his soul with the music and gave his heart to the enchanted air. He appeared to have no limitations, no walls, no chains. He seemed to follow the pathway of desire, and the marvelous melodies, the sublime harmonies, were as free as eagles above the clouds, with outstretched wings. He educated, refined, and gave unspeakable joy to many thousands of his fellow-men. He added to the grace and glory of life. He spoke a language deeper, more poetic than words, the language of the perfect, the language of love and death.

But he is voiceless now; a fountain of harmony has ceased. Its inspired strains have died away in night and all its murmuring melodies are strangely still. We will mourn for him. We will honor him, not in words, but in the language that he used.

Anton Seidl is dead. Play the great funeral march! Envelop him in music. Let its wailing waves cover him. Let its wild and mournful winds sigh and mourn above him. Give his face to its kisses and its tears. Play the great funeral march—music as profound as death, that will express our sorrow, that will voice our love, our loss, our hope, and that will tell of the life, the genius, the triumphs, the death of Anton Seidl!

The Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Henry Schmitt, brought the exercises to a conclusion by playing "the great funeral march," that from "Die Götterdämmerung." The assemblage arose and stood until the coffin had been taken from the house and then slowly dispersed.

The Body Cremated.

The body was taken directly to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., where the ceremonies attending the incineration were held. The funeral cortege consisting of the hearse and about fifteen carriages arrived at the crematory at 4:30. The number of friends who accompanied the body to the crematory in carriages was swelled on its arrival there to about 400, the greater part of the mourners journeying by railroad and trolley cars to Fresh Pond.

The ceremony was brief, but impressive. The body was taken from the hearse and carried into the chapel, or columbarium, while Arthur Claassen, conductor of the Arion Society of Brooklyn, played the funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung" on the organ. To the last strains of the march the body was borne into the incinerating room. The body was then removed from the casket, and after it had been swathed in a sheet saturated with alum, it was placed on a cradle, ready to be put into the retort. After Mr. Seidl's friends had taken a last look at the face the door of the retort was opened, and the body quickly placed inside.

The ceremonies were then ended, and the crowd of mourners quickly left the crematory, but not before there was a scramble among several women to get souvenirs of the dead conductor, pushing one another aside in their attempts to secure flowers from the casket. After the crowd had dispersed the casket was destroyed.

The body of Mr. Seidl was reduced to ashes two hours later, the retort having been heated to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, but it was allowed to remain in the retort until this morning, when the ashes will be cooled. They will then be placed in a tin cannister.

STEVE BRODIE IS DEAD.

Career of the Sporting Man Who Was Made Famous by His Jump from the Brooklyn Bridge.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Steve Brodie, the New York saloon keeper and sporting man, made famous by his jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, is dead. His death is reported by Lake Shore officials in this city. In the performance of the play in which he appeared at Chicago yesterday, he fell twice from sheer weakness, and was hissed because the audience thought him intoxicated.

Steve Brodie was born in this city forty years ago, and, although early in his career he sold newspapers, was a bootblack, and at one time a messenger boy, he was in comfortable financial circumstances at the time of his death. He first became prominent as a Lieutenant in the life-saving corps organized by the famous Capt. Ayers along the East River front in 1883. He was a strong and daring swimmer, and rescued a number of persons, including two girls who fell off an excursion barge, and Miss Jennie Brett, an actress, whom he rescued at Coney Island. Miss Brett gave him a gold locket for his bravery.

Brodie reached the zenith in his career when he jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge in 1886. It was soon after Prof. Odlum made the jump and was picked up dead. When relating this experience, a few years ago, he said that he made the jump for a bet of $100. After his Brooklyn Bridge experience he filled several engagements at dime museums, and afterward traveled around the country, jumping off high bridges, all of which netted him large sums of money.

When he opened a resort in the Bowery it became popular with a certain class of sporting men. One of the attractions of the place was a complete gallery of pugilists' portraits. He resorted to almost every conceivable plan to keep his name before the public. On rainy days he would distribute umbrellas among shop girls. He also arranged dinners for Bowery lodgers, and on a number of occasions paid burial expenses for the unidentified bodies at the Morgue.

Four years ago he decided to become an actor. He was the star in a typical Bowery play entitled "On the Bowery," and it was successfully produced in all the principal cities. Brodie joined Gus Hill's company about two months ago, taking part in a sketch entitled "One Night in Brodie's Barroom."

He became ill about ten days ago, and telegraphed his family that he was suffering with a mild attack of pleurisy, but expected to be well in a few days. On Tuesday he telegraphed home that he would arrive in this city to-day. His daughter had prepared to meet him, when she received a telegram announcing his death. Brodie's two daughters and son were at their home, 125 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, when the news was received. Mrs. Brodie was visiting her mother in Albany.

LAKE NAVIGATION REOPENS

Superstition Regarding Friday to Govern Many Skippers.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Lake navigation will open to-morrow, but owing to the superstition of skippers and sailors regarding Friday, few, if any, of the big boats will sail out of the harbor before Saturday forenoon.

In several instances the vessels will leave their docks a few minutes after 12 o'clock to-morrow night. Not one Captain, however, would admit to a reporter to-day that he had any superstition about sailing on Friday. In many cases it was represented the crew could not be got together in time or that the coal bunkers had not been filled.

[illegible] Washington [illegible] four girls [illegible]. All are well.

BOSTON BANKS IN REVOLT.

Twenty Big Institutions Withdraw from the Clearing House.

BOSTON, March 31.—Twenty of the largest banks in this city to-day gave notice that beginning to-morrow they will cease to do business in the Clearing House market. These banks, which represent about 50 per cent. of the $[illegible] capitalization of the National banks which do business at the Clearing House, have agreed to neither borrow nor lend balances at clearing in future, but to transact such business over their respective counters, instead, at a minimum rate of 4 per cent.

This movement is the result of the difference of opinion as to the level of the inter-bank loaning rate which has existed among the banks for a long time.

POLICE BAIL IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Radical changes in the police court system in Chicago will be made in a week or ten days. At present the two Justices—Martin and Foster—hold court at the Harrison Street Station from 9:30 in the morning until noon. In the afternoon they sit in their private courts, and in the evening, from 7 to 11 o'clock, they alternate in staying at the station to accept bail bonds. The bulk of what are known as night arrests are made after 11 o'clock, or after the Justice has gone home. These late bonds are captured by the bail-bond sharks, and the bond fee, which under the new salary system will go to the city, is turned over to an outsider. Controller Waller says he is determined that the city shall get all these station fees, and to get them all he plans to have a Justice on duty day and night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James L. Wolcott.

James L. Wolcott, former Chancellor of Delaware, died yesterday at his home, in Dover, aged fifty-six. Mr. Wolcott was a leading member of the Kent County bar and was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had held the positions of Clerk of the State Senate, Secretary of State from 1879 to 1883, and Chancellor, resigning the latter position to accept the railroad attorneyship.

Mr. Wolcott was for years a leader in Democratic politics, and was at the head of the faction that opposed the Saulsbury wing of the party. In 1888 he entered the field for United States Senator in opposition to the late Eli Saulsbury and captured the Democratic primaries in Kent County; but the subsequent Saulsbury bolt defeated Mr. Wolcott's Senatorial aspirations by electing a Republican Legislature, which sent Anthony Higgins to Washington as the first Republican United States Senator from Delaware.

George S. Little.

Dr. George S. Little died on Wednesday at his residence, 997 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of the city since 1861, and active in medical circles, having for several years held the post of Inspector in the Board of Health.

Dr. Little was born in Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1826, and was a graduate of the New York University. He served through the war as Assistant Surgeon in the Nineteenth New York Volunteers, and in the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers. He was a member of Odell Post, No. 443, G. A. R.; Ridgewood Council, No. 678, R. A.; Brooklyn Medical Society and the Union Veterans' Legion. He leaves a widow and two children, a son and daughter. The services will be held at the family home to-night at 8:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Middletown to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

John J. Ryan of 534 Garden Street, Hoboken, died yesterday from hasty consumption. He was thirty-two years old and unmarried. He was a son of Michael J. Ryan, who was a soldier in Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in 1861.

The Rev. **J. Avery Shephard**, one of the best known Episcopal clergymen in Northern California, died yesterday at Santa Rosa, aged 82 years. He was in Montgomery, Ala., when the Confederate Congress held its first session, and delivered the opening prayer. He was a prominent Mason.

Thomas Kenney, sixty-five years old, a veteran volunteer fireman, died at his home, 179 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. He was formerly a member of Excelsior Hose Company, No. 2. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, near Park Avenue, Brooklyn. A widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

John T. Andrews, a pioneer hotel keeper of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday from blood poisoning. Four years ago there was a fire in King's Hotel, near his own place, and Andrews broke a panel in the door in order to arouse the inmates. A splinter penetrated his hand, and an abscess formed. His arm was amputated with the hope of preventing the poison from extending through his body, but to no avail.

Mrs. **Rebecca Nathan** died early yesterday morning in her seventy-seventh year, at her home, 144 West Eleventh Street. She was Miss Rebecca Solomons of Montreal, Canada, and married Mendes Nathan, a member of an old Jewish family, and member of the New York Stock Exchange, over fifty years ago. Mr. Nathan died three or four years ago. Mrs. Nathan has for years been a member of Shearith Israel congregation, of which the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes is pastor. She leaves three daughters and five sons. The funeral will be at the house, probably Sunday, and she will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Charles Lewis Fleming, sixty-five years old, died at his residence, 845 St. Nicholas Avenue, Wednesday. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Mr. Fleming was born in this city. When quite a young man he embarked in the retail hat trade, and retired about twenty-five years ago. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps and a charter member and one of the ex-Governors of the Military Club. He was also a member of the Consolidated Exchange. His widow, a daughter, and a son survive him. Funeral services will be held to-morrow, at 2 P. M., in the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware. **C. Dorflinger & Sons**, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

HORWITZ.—On March 29, 1898, Arnold B. Horwitz, 16 years of age, beloved son of Otto and Bertha J. Horwitz.
Buried March 31. Berlin, Hamburg, and Vienna papers please copy.

McCREERY.—On Thursday, March 24, at Columbia, S. C., T. A. McCreery.

MINOR.—On Thursday, March 31, 1898, Evelena H., daughter of the late Ezra and Sarah T. Minor.
Funeral services at her late residence, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Saturday, April 2, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will meet 2 o'clock train from Long Island City. Relatives and friends are invited.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 31.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ARNOW, Jacob, 192 Orchard St.	1	30
BURNS, Catharine, 627 E. 16th St.	41	30
BONNEY, Francis, 325 E. 30th St.	24	30
BLACK, Lena, 302 Broome St.	52	30
BOYLE, Bernard, 123 W. 101st St.	75	30
COHEN, Betsy, 83 E. Broadway	61	30
CURRAN, Ann, 344 1st Av.	25	30
CLAVIN, James, 244 W. 28th St.	63	30
CRAWFORD, C. E., 316 E. 128th St.	5	30
DUERMBERGER, Barbara, 2,090 5th Av.	79	30
DOLAN, Julia, 513 W. 39th St.	40	30
DESHIELDS, Pearly, Riverside Hosp.	3	30
DEMAIO, Marano, 33 Madison St.	3	30
ECCLES, Robert, 603 Morris Av.	25	30
FARGO, Olivia, 2,091 3d Av.	31	30
GALVIN, John, 304 E. 35th St.	51	30
GREENWALD, Lena, 150 W. 64th St.	26	30
HICKEY, Michael, 405 E. 19th St.	30	30
HLAVACEK, Barbara, 439 E. 63d St.	22	30
HANLON, Ellen, New Haven, Conn.	26	30
HAKE, Ethel D., 100 W. 93d St.	1	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOTZ, Otto, 79 Scott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LABARRA, Severino, Randall's Island	1	30
LOWERRE, Catharine A., 583 E. 16th St.	63	30
McENERNEY, Ellen, 15 Willett St.	41	30
McMAHON, Mary A., Newark, N. J.	40	30
McCORMACK, C. V., 319 E. 49th St.	13	30
MURPHY, Annie, 585 E. 140th St.	1	30
METZGER, Mary, 461 1st Av.	44	30
MAIRCH, Theodore, 1,080 2d Av.	36	30
MOLAN, Gussie, 273 W. 118th St.	47	30
MACK, Clara, 1,943 7th Av.	41	30
MAGUIRE, Henry, 280 E. 104th St.	1	30
MAGUIRE, Charles, 158 E. 118th St.	1	29
MORRIS, Christian, 153 E. 118th St.	1	29
MURPHY, Thomas, 551 Brook Av.	6	29
NEISSING, Cecelia, 324 W. 41st St.	41	29
O'DONNELL, Edward, 1 Oak St.	26	27
O'BRIEN, Ellen, 1,452 2d Av.	40	29
O'DONNELL, Hugh, 10 Oak St.	36	29
O'SHEA, Michael, Almshouse	60	30
PRIER, Elida A., 505 W. 158th St.	22	29
PLATTE, Barbara, 549 E. 134th St.	21	29
REINHART, Jessie, 425 W. 47th St.	7	29
RYAN, John J., Hoboken, N. J.	33	29
RANDALYS, John, 5 Livingston Place	2	29
ROBERTO, Francesca, 245 Mulberry	1	30
STEIGER, Margaretha, 242 E. 68th	65	29
SIMONS, Solomon, 368 1st Av.	1	29
SCHMIDT, Fredericka, 442 E. 12th	67	29
SCHRODER, Edward, 60 1st Av.	22	30
SCHLASFER, Sophia, 330 W. 49th St.	71	30
SIMMS, Martin, 218 E. 108d St.	55	29
SCHNEIDEGGER, Pauline, 340 E. 84th St.	53	29
SUTTER, John S., 365 W. 11th St.	57	30
SCHAEFFER, F., St. Joseph's Hosp.	20	30
TRELLA, Giovanni, 235 E. 106th St.	2	30
TODD, Arthur C., 147 E. 49th St.	48	30
VEITELLE, Ithiel, Jr., 301 W. 139th	31	30
VOLKHARDT, Sebastian, 429 E. 5th	40	28
WILLIAMS, Sarah L., 204 E. 98th St.	75	27
WERTHES, Maria, 110 E. 3d St.	68	29
WEIR, Joseph, 113 E. 98th St.	3	30
WILKINSON, Margaret, 53 E. Houston St.	45	29

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
BURKE, Paul J., 918 Pacific St.	3	29
BORTELS, Charles, 1,223 St. Mark's Av.	57	29
BLOOM, Ottilie, 774 Monroe St.	28	30
BURCH, Frances, Kings Co. Hosp.	2	25
CHEESEBOROUGH, Mary, 86 St. Felix St.	25	31
CALLAGHAN, Jennie L. S., 28 3d Pl.	23	30
DRIEUS, Henry, L. I. State Hosp.	62	28
FOLSEY, Clara, 243 36th St.	24	30
FITZGERALD, Johanna, 403 Lexington Av.	1	29
FRANKO, Sebastian, 357 3d Av.	45	29
FRAFTON, Jane, 2,088 Dean St.	63	30
FOSTER, Christiana, Kings Co. Hos.	8	22
GARDAM, Sarah H., 340 18th Av.	8	31
GRADY, Julia, 566 Greene Av.	48	29
GOLOVSKY, Andrew, K. C. Hos.	58	28
HICKS, Jeremiah, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	28
HAMILTON, William, 55 Pulaski St.	77	30
HUGHES, Charles W., 436 Pulaski St.	37	29
HAFFNER, Adam, L. I. State Hosp.	42	31
HEMMINGER, Cristal, 610 Liberty Av.	1	31
HOHENHAUSEN, Richard, 133 Sands	20	30
JESSEUP, John J., 177 Taylor St.	32	30
JOHNSON, Charles, 150 N. 9th St.	36	30
JANNELLI, Eugenio, 145 Hudson Av.	2	30
KRUEGER, Emma M., 254 Jerome Av.	4	31
KELLY, Christopher, 399 17th St.	55	30
KNAPP, James H., 718 Madison St.	61	30
LITTLE, George S., 997 Hancock St.	72	30
LEVIN, Bartley, 322 Myrtle Av.	2	30
LOUIS, Solomon, 365 7th St.	72	30
MILLER, Jacob, Kings Co. Hosp.	74	30
MORRIN, Bridget, 367 Dean St.	61	29
MILLER, Anna, 280 Wallabout St.	4	29
MACDUFF, Ellen, 31 Linden St.	62	29
NEWMAN, John, St. John's Hosp.	55	29
NANNA, Joseph, 331 St. Mark's Av.	45	30
OWENS, Florence, 194 Nelson St.	1	29
PARKER, William, Kings Co. Hosp.	67	30
RYAN, Michael, St. Catharine's Hos.	55	31
RINI, Angelo, 163 Leonard St.	1	31
REISZ, Conrad, L. I. State Hos.	55	30
SCOTT, William J., 98 3d Av.	21	28
SOMMERS, Gustave, 1,788 Bergen St.	1	30
SWENSON, Thomas, Kings Co. Hos.	85	28
SWEENEY, Teresa, 86 Degraw St.	25	31
SODER, Carl, 292 Union Av.	47	30
STEWART, Margaret J., 471 De Kalb Av.	65	31
SPRING, Laurence, 18th Av. and 47th	65	30
TUITE, Mary, 1,006½ De Kalb Av.	18	30
WATSON, Mary E. R., 421 Grand Av.	76	29
WRIGHT, Henry, 55 Jewell St.	62	28
WEST, John S., 588 Baltic St.	10	29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK,
The Private Collection
OF
MODERN PAINTINGS
belonging to
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INCLUDING MANY
SUPERB CABINET PICTURES
BY THE MOST
Eminent European Artists.
Thomas E. Kirby will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
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Musical Record
FOR APRIL CONTAINS:

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Theodor Leschetitzky	Ward Stephens
Silotl, Pugno and Rummel	T. P. Currier
Thomas and Seidl	W. J. Henderson
A Potpourri	Philip Hale
In the Name of the Prophet—Humbug!	Philip Woolf
Stanford's "Requiem" in Chicago	Wm. Armstrong
Church Singers	H. E. Carter

MUSIC.

Two Preludes	Anatole Liadow
Music Box	Anatole Liadow
Oh! For a Day of Spring (song)	Addison F. Andrews
Unto Thee, O God (duet for alto and baritone)	Edith Rowena Noyes

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FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.

Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Declaration Maturing Principal and of Payment of Bonds.

To Holders of Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, by reason of defaults on and since November 1, 1894, in the payment of interest upon the Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds, secured by its mortgage of June 20, 1869, and supplemental mortgage of April 9, 1879, a majority in interest of the holders of said bonds have, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elected that the principal of all of said bonds become and be immediately due and payable, and have declared such principal to be due.

Payment of such principal and of all defaulted coupons, with interest thereon to April 15th, 1898, (at which date all interest will cease,) namely, payment of $1,261.97 for each bond and all unpaid coupons thereon will, on and after the date of this notice, be made at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, by the undersigned Trustees, with whom funds for this purpose have been deposited.

April 1st, 1898.

JOHN A. STEWART,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.,
Trustees.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London, February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Stock market irregular.

The stock market of yesterday was decidedly erratic, fluctuating nervously, according to the bullishness or bearishness of the Washington dispatches. At all times, however, stocks were under pressure, brought to bear by the professional element. The day was devoid of any news carrying with it confirmation, although there were sensational rumors and inventions in plenty. All day Wall Street waited for something definite from Washington or Havana or Madrid, and although the scalpers jumped around in a lively manner whenever a new "extra" was issued, the more important speculative interests were not inclined to place any dependence upon the unverified stories regarding the plans of the American and the Spanish Governments.

⁂

Traders were sellers, mostly for the short account, and there was also some unloading of stock bought at the extreme declines last week. Again, however, there were indications of renewed interest on the part of strong interests. This buying was by no means aggressive, but it had in it significance. There is in important quarters strong confidence in an early peaceful settlement of the Cuban snarl, and from them come intimations of practically completed plans to this end, reaching further than Wall Street suspects.

⁂

London sold stocks yesterday on a large scale. Before the New York market opened the London quotations were decidedly lower than the New York closing, and in response to this prices at the opening of the Stock Exchange here declined sharply. Soon after, however, there came a rally which wiped out the early losses, and which in several stocks made new high figures for the present upward movement. Thereafter the market was dull and somewhat heavy, although at all times there was in evidence good support. In the last hour the traders attacked the list on bearish Washington dispatches, and there was heavy selling, which extended up to within a few minutes of 3 o'clock. Those few minutes, however, were sufficient time to allow the market to exhibit unexpected rallying powers, all stocks moving up sharply just at the close.

⁂

The feverishness of yesterday's market was due more to the absence of developments and the uncertainty and delay than to any real bearishness. Many commission house clients, calculating that there will be no definite news until Monday, and wishing to avoid the dangers of wild rumors having no foundation, were inclined to get out of the market for the time being.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $22,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122¼@123@122⅞; $7,000 fives, coupon, at 112@112⅛, and $15,000 do., registered, at 111⅝.

⁂

In State securities, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 69.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. Ref. pf.	2⅝	Michigan Central	½
Am. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. Ter. Trans.	½	St. P., M. & M.	2
Lake Shore	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Met. St. Ry.	4⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Missouri Pac.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	National Lead	1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	N. J. Central	1½
Brook. Rapid Tr.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Brook. Union Gas	½	Nor. & West. pf.	1¼
Canada Southern	¾	North. Pac.	¾
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	Ontario & West.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅞	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading	1
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Con. Gas	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Gen. Electric	⅞	Third Ave.	3½
Illinois Cent.	1⅛	Union Pacific	1¼
Kan. City P. & G.	½	Union Pac. pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber	½
L. E. & W. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	2¼	West. Union Tel.	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. con. 5s.	1½	Met. Elev. 1st	1½
Chi. Gas Lt. & C. 1st.	1	Min. & St. L. con.	1
C. & N. con. 7s.	1	M. P. coll. 5s.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Peo. & East. 1st.	1⅝
In. & Gt. N. 2d.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2⅝		

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	St. L. South. 1st.	1½
L. E. & W. 2d.	1⅛	Texas Pac. 2d.	1½
Mo. Pac. con.	1	Union Pac. 4s.	1½
Or. Im. 5s, all in. pd.	1	Wis. Cent 1st t. r.	2
Reading gen. 4s.	1⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,089,563; balances, $11,940,415; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $638,468.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝@$4.84 for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½@5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 84¼; St. Paul, 1, to 94; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 35⅝; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52; New York, ⅝, to 116; Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½; Atchison, ¼, to 12, and Erie, ⅛, to 13¼. British consols advanced 5-16, to 111⅛ for money and 3-16, to 111⅜, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,853,000, circulation increased £926,000, bullion decreased £926,695, other securities increased £3,671,000, other deposits increased £1,810,000, public deposits decreased £8,000, notes reserve decreased £1,971,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 38.81 per cent., as compared with 42.97 per cent. last week, against a decline from 55.32 to 52.65 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

In Paris rentes closed at 103f 32½c, and exchange on London at 25f 8½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 184,075,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 21,825,000f; gold in hand decreased 5,425,000f, bills discounted increased 221,150,000f, silver in hand increased 1,300,000f.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER.

Government bonds showed firmness yesterday, the new 4s, coupon, selling up to 123. Final bids on Governments were at an advance of ¼ to ½ above those of yesterday. Bond brokers anticipate a large demand for Government securities immediately the Spanish complications are settled. They state that several interests having for sale large blocks of the new 4s a week ago have permanently withdrawn their offerings from the market.

GOLD FOR IMPORTATION.

Further gold engagements to the amount of $1,000,000 were announced yesterday. Of this $750,000 is for Lazard Frères and $250,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co. Including this there has been engaged in and imported from Europe since Feb. 25 $38,180,000.

Sterling exchange advanced yesterday in response to the improved financial outlook and the easier tone in the money market. Sterling authorities continue to predict heavy gold imports within the next fortnight, although in some quarters there is a growing feeling that any decided improvement in the New York stock market and any consequent decline in money rates may temporarily check the import movement.

MONEY MARKET OPINIONS.

An increased demand for call money yesterday afternoon was responsible for an advance in the rate to 4 per cent. The demand was said to be due to the shifting of loans and to the arrangements for quarterly interest payments. It did not take long, however, to satisfy what demand there was, and the call money rate dropped back to 2 per cent. at the close of business. Some money market authorities have changed their views regarding higher rates for money, now believing that a settlement of the Cuban difficulties and the disappearance of fears of war will mean easier money than has been expected. In other banking quarters, however, it is thought that the speculative activity that is expected to follow the settlement of our diplomatic troubles will create in Wall Street sufficient demand to keep money market rates firm for some time. Sixty-day money is obtainable at 4½ per cent.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust figured for about 120,000 shares in yesterday's market, and was the most erratic stock on the list. It sold as high as 121⅝ and as low as 118¾. The latter price was made for the second time shortly before the close. In the last five minutes, however, the stock rallied sharply, closing at 119 with a net loss of about 2 points for the day. The trading contingent was very active in Sugar Trust, covering stocks early in the day and putting them out again later. There was again much talk yesterday regarding the reported settlement of the Sugar Trust-Arbuckle difficulties, and it was also said that the Doscher interests are parties in that deal. As usual, there was no confirmation of these reports, but they were more generally credited than heretofore, because of the character of some of the buying of Sugar Trust stock, which made it appear that insiders were active in that direction.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

The Granger stocks shared in the general weakness yesterday. St. Paul and Burlington were notably weak, both losing 1½ points net for the day. London was a seller of St. Paul, and Standard Oil brokers sold both that stock and Burlington. Chicago houses were also sellers of the Grangers. Boston interests bought heavily of Burlington, and the Boston wires stated that the announcement of the details of the Burlington refunding plan is only waiting for a more propitious time than the present. Rock Island was again the strongest of the Granger group, declining but fractionally. The stock was dealt in ex dividend. It sold as low as 85, but was the quickest of the group to rally, closing at 86½. Inside interests were steady buyers of Rock Island.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

London was a heavy seller of American stocks yesterday. Before the opening here London quotations were much lower, and in the first fifteen minutes of business on the New York Stock Exchange the arbitrage houses were sellers of all the active international stocks. The London selling was attributed to a belief abroad that the advance in the New York market has been too rapid, and also to Paris selling in the London market, it being option day on the Paris Bourse.

THE MONTH'S TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds on the Stock Exchange during the month just ended showed a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the previous month. The total was $50,844,370, against $95,671,910 in February and $92,990,200 in January. As compared with March, 1897, however, there was an increase of $16,019,762.

Government bonds were more active than in either of the previous months of the year, the dealings aggregating $1,893,200, against $463,500 in February and $806,900 in January. In March, 1897, the sales were $1,096,900. State bonds also increased in activity, transactions amounting to $259,300, against $159,800 in February, $112,000 in January, and $212,500 in March, 1897.

The dealings in stocks during March were the heaviest so far this year, aggregating 9,947,661 shares, against 8,978,567 shares in February and 9,216,694 shares in January. The total for the month was nearly twice that of March, 1897, when the sales amounted to 5,065,620 shares.

Since Jan. 1 the transactions in bonds have aggregated $239,465,400, against $112,396,498 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $127,068,902. In stocks the sales have amounted to 35,613,962, against 11,252,742 in 1897, an increase of 24,361,220 shares.

WESTERN ROADS AND LUMBER RATES.

There will be no war of lumber rates either from Chicago or the Northern pineries to points in the West. The Burlington has withdrawn unequivocally its announcement of a nine-cent rate from Chicago to Nebraska points, and the threatening clouds have blown over.

Two reasons are given for the change of front on the part of the Burlington. One of these came in the form of a veiled threat to reduce packing-house rates on the part of the Rock Island. This reduction the Burlington does not desire, and on the day originally fixed for the nine-cent lumber rate it postponed action until April 1. Whether this was on account of the position taken by the Rock Island does not appear, but it is said that it was.

Another reason given for the withdrawal of the threatening rate is that the roads of which the Burlington made complaint have restored rates to the authorized basis. This probably is true or the change of position would not have been made.

Of all things Northern and Western roads fear a lumber rate war most. Rates on Southern lumber are based upon charges from the Northern pineries, and when one fails the other must. Results, therefore, are usually very serious, and wars are not started unless there is serious cause. This time the Burlington gave notice that it would cut 6 cents off the rate from Chicago to Western points, because it had discovered that competitors were doing so secretly.

At the time the notice was given it was [illegible] the roads of which complaint was made should restore their charges. It is semi-officially declared now that such action has been taken.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Interest payments due to-day estimated at $24,667,164, an increase of $83,000 as compared with last year. With dividend payments and interest on Governments it is estimated that $50,000,000 will be disbursed this month.

Continued heavy demand in London for gold for export to America. Sale of £100,000 gold bars in open market.

Increase of $40,382 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus earnings for February.

Opening of lake navigation. Half-a-dozen steamers to start down the lakes to-day.

Louisville and Nashville seven-per-cent. consolidated bonds, maturing to-day, to be stricken from Stock Exchange list.

Representatives of warring roads of the Northwest unable to come to terms regarding rate troubles.

Feverish market for American shares in London.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway to have an entrance to Kansas City by use of terminals of Kansas City and Suburban Belt Railroad.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Consideration still being given to scheme for the consolidation of all local gas companies.

Increase of 22,074 tons in Southern Pacific's east bound transcontinental tonnage for February as compared with corresponding month last year.

Heavy order for freight cars placed by Union Pacific.

Nominations of Stock Exchange officers for 1898-9.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With one or two exceptions yesterday the outside security market might be termed a Standard Oil market. That stock opened at a decline of about three points, and made afterward a further decline of five points. At this point many orders appeared, and the stock rose amid considerable excitement to 380. Subsequently there was a sharp reaction, and a decline of ten points under pressure to sell. Fluctuations of a violent character followed until the end of business, when the stock closed one point below Wednesday's final figures. Speculative interest in Standard Oil seems to be daily on the increase. Malt preferred was quoted ex dividend, but no sales were reported. The stock closed at about 72.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	168	170
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	28½	29½
Amsterdam pf.	64	65
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27⅝	28⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	38	41
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	39	39½
Glucose preferred	91½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22½	23⅛
Malt preferred, ex dividend	71	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	370	372
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	159½	161½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅛. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .83, 500 Isabella at .23, 200 Mexican at .40, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .10, 100 Standard at 1.70, and 600 Utah at .12.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02⅜, 2,500 Anaconda at .37½@.37⅝, 12,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09⅛@.09, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.003⅞, 500 Elkton at .71¼@.71, 1,000 Golden [illegible] 10,000 Jefferson at [illegible], 1,000 Justine at .03⅝, 500 Lillie at .80, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .20@.21¼@.20¾, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .11¼@.11⅛, 51,000 Old Gold at .008¼@.008⅝, 400 Portland at .74½, 4,000 Red Mountain at .08, 5,000 Rocky Mountain at .14½ buyer 60@.15 buyer .60, 600 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 252,000 Sentinel at .01 buyer 10@.02 buyer 60@.008¾@.009⅝, 2,500 Union at .09⅞@.09⅞, 2,500 Waldorf at .09⅞ buyer 60@.10 buyer 60, 500 Yukon at .11 buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.79	1.05	.62	1.00
Alta	.14		.13	
Belcher	.19		.19	
Best & Belcher	.31	.40	.32	.40
Breece	.34	.39	.34	.39
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Choller	.40		.45	
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75		.77	
Crown Point	.21		.21	
Deadwood	.75	1.10	.70	1.10
El Cristo		.05		
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28		.28	
Father de Smet	.16	.21	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.21		.25	
Hale & Norcross	1.00		1.10	
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver		.50		.50
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	.21	.15	.22
La Crosse	.12		.10	
Leadville	.07		.07	
Little Chief	.13		.13	
Mexican	.30		.35	
Ophir	.70		.65	
Phoenix gold	.05	.07	.05	.07
Potosi	.40		.40	
Plymouth Consol.	.07		.07	
Savage	.24		.24	
Sierra Nevada	1.25		1.25	
Standard Consol.	1.75	1.90	1.70	1.90
Union Consol.	.40		.45	
Utah	.10		.10	
Yellow Jacket	.24		.25	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70		.70	
Albany G. M. Co.				.04
Belcher	.20		.20	
Best & Belcher	.30		.28	
Breece	.30		.30	
Brunswick Consol.	.11		.11	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50		.50	
Choller				
Crown Point	.20		.20	
Chrysolite	.08		.09	
Colorado Central			.01	
Con. California & Va.	.75		.78	
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03		.03	
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03		.03	
Crescent	.04		.04	
Catalpa	.07		.07	
Deadwood Terra			.75	
Eureka Consol.	.10		.15	
Father de Smet	.17		.17	
Gould & Curry	.20		.20	
Hale & Norcross	1.25		1.30	
Homestake	37.00		37.00	
Horn Silver	1.25		1.25	
Iron Silver	.35		.32	
Julia Consolidated			.01	
Kingston & Pembroke	.10		.10	
La Crosse	.16	.18	.16	
Leadville Consol.	.08		.08	
Little Chief	.14		.14	
Mexican	.35		.30	
Moulton			.20	
Ontario	2.50		2.50	
Ophir	.65		.65	
Occidental	2.30		2.25	
Potosi	.40		.40	
Quicksilver	1.00		1.00	
Quicksilver pf.	2.00		2.00	
Savage	.20		.20	
Sierra Nevada	1.70		1.70	
Standard	1.65		1.70	1.80
Small Hopes	.90		.90	
Union Consolidated	.40		.40	
Utah			.10	
Victor	1.00		1.00	
Yellow Jacket	.20		.22	
Argentum Juanita	.17		.18	
Alamo				.03
Anaconda	.30		.30	
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	.10	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.30		.30	
Isabella	.20		.20	
Mollie Gibson	.19	.23	.19	.23
Mount Rosa	.09		.09	
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.05	.07
Portland	.72		.74	
Specimen	.02		.02	
Union	.08		.08	
Work			.02	

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Am. Flag				.12
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.02⅜
Anaconda	.25½	.30	.35	.37
Anchoria	.75	.80	.77	.81
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅞	.09⅛	.08½	.10
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.003⅞	.003¾	.003⅞
Elkton	.71	.76	.71	.72
Gold Coin			1.50	2.00
Gold Magnet	.003	.006	.004	.006¼
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06¼	.05	.06½
Golden Fleece	.38	.41	.38	.42
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21	.22	.21	.22
Japan	2.50		2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04¾	.05¼	.05	.06
Justine	.03½	.04	.03⅝	.03⅞
Lillie	.80	.82	.80	.90
Miami				.39½
Mollie Gibson	.20	.22	.20	.21½
Mount Rosa	.10¼	.11	.10½	.12
Old Gold	.008⅜	.008⅞	.008½	.004
Portland	.74½	.75¼	.74	.75½
Rocky Mountain	.12½	.14	.13½	.15
Red Mountain	.08	.08¼	.07½	.08¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.008	.008⅝	.009½	.009⅝
Tamarack	.005¼	.006	.004½	.006
Union	.09	.09¼	.09	.10
Work	.02	.02½	.02¼	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, interest, and coupons will be paid as follows:

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Consolidated Ice Company will be remitted by check on April 15.

On April 6 a dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid by Gallatin National Bank.

By the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend, tax free, on April 1.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, interest due April 1 on first mortgage extended 6 per cent. bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company will then be paid on presentation of the bonds.

On April 1 the coupons of first mortgage bonds of Union Elevated Railroad Company, Chicago, will be paid at the company's office, 54 Wall Street, New York.

At office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, on April 1, coupons of Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company, Grand River Coal and Coke Company, Hall Association G. U. O. O. F., Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Monroe County Gas Company, New Rochelle Village, New York Athletic Club, (second mortgage,) New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Union Free District No. 1, Town of Islip, and Village of Watkins regular interest.

By the American Tobacco Company, at office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York, May 2, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, a 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock, and 3 per cent. semi-annual interest on the dividend scrip of the company, issued May 1, 1896.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announces that it will pay coupons on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

It is announced that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., and the New York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

John A. Stewart and William Endicott, Jr., Trustees for the Kansas Pacific, Denver Extension, first mortgage bonds, give notice that, by reason of defaults since Nov. 1, 1894, in the payment of interest upon said bonds, a majority in interest of the holders have declared that the principal of said bonds is now due and payable. Payment of same and of all defaulted coupons with interest, amounting to a total of $1,261.97, will be made on presentation at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York.

STOCK EXCHANGE TICKET.

Rudolph Keppler Nominated to Succeed President Eames.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has submitted a ticket to be voted on at the May election. Rudolph Keppler of Randolph, Keppler & Co. is nominated for President to succeed Francis L. Eames of Eames & Moore. The present Secretary, George W. Ely, is named for re-election, as is Chairman William McClure and Treasurer F. W. Gilley.

The nominations for Governors to serve four years are: Renominations—J. W. Davis, W. H. Granbery, H. G. S. Noble, J. H. Oliphant, F. K. Sturgis, and James Whitely; new names—S. W. Doubleday, Charles Hazard, George H. Schnitzel, and J. S. Stout. To fill vacancies—William A. Bass, Jr., and H. C. E. Hoskier are nominated for Governors to serve one year and Samuel J. Harriot is renominated a Trustee of the Gratuity Fund to serve five years.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and the holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents, and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0100, 0106, 0666, 1806, 2559, 2097, 3251, 3561, [illegible], 2729, 3346, 3371, 3963, 5313, 5975, 6001, [illegible].

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 688, 975, 1962, 2911, 3020, 3596, 3354, 3613, [illegible].

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, March 28th, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street.
New York, March 30, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the

New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

Holders of over a majority in amount of the preferred stock and common stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company now theretofore held by this Company, having accepted this Company's offer of March 18, 1898, to issue in exchange for such stock its own stock at the following rates:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, all as is more fully set out in said offer.

FURTHER NOTICE is now given that such offer will terminate on April 11, 1898.

Holders of stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company who wish to accept said offer must deposit their stock with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before that date.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By G. M. Cumming,
First Vice President.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN APRIL ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry Street Ry.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water-Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corry Water-Supply Co.
Cortlandt & Homer Traction Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan County, Coal & 1st general mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Hot Springs (S. D.) Water, Light & Power Co.
Jefferson City (Mo.) Water-Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st mortgage.
Keokuk Water Co. consolidated mortgage.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st mortgage.
Menomonie Water Co. 1st mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "N." & "P."
Newark, Ohio, Water-Works 1st mortgage.
New Philadelphia Water Works, 1st mortgage.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi Ry. Co.
Petersburg Electric Ry. Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 4½ per cent. Series "A" & "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Ry. Co.
St. Paul City Ry. Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Staten Island Cricket & Baseball Club (April only.)
Victoria, Texas, City of.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.

DUE APRIL 2, 1898.
Hornellsville Water Co.
Standard Time Stamp Co.

DUE APRIL 15, 1898.
Baraboo Water-Works Co.
Escanaba Water-Works Co.

DUE APRIL 23, 1898.
Westfield, Town of.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

APRIL 1ST, 1898.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Iowa., Independent School District.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Oregon, School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Iowa, Independent School District.
Davison Co., So. Dakota, Refunding.
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works.
Decatur, Ills., Refunding.
Forreston, Ills., Water Works.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
King Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement; Market, Schoolhouse.
Lee Co., Iowa, Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19 (Winlock.)
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ills., Refunding Water.
Royalton, Minn., Independent School District.
Salem, So. Dakota, Water Works.
Sandwich, Ills., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ills., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Iowa, Water Works.

APRIL 2D, 1898.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ills., School District No. 1 (Auburn School Building.)

APRIL 6TH, 1898.
La Moure, No. Dakota, Town Hall.

APRIL 7TH, 1898.
Marion Co., Oregon, School District No. 24.

APRIL 10TH, 1898.
Richmond Twnp., Mich., School District No. 7 School Building, (Reed City.)

APRIL 15TH, 1898.
Galveston, Texas, General Indebtedness, Funding.
Westport, Mo., School District Refunding.

New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.
Central Railway, Peoria.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Metropolitan Cross-Town Ry. Co.
Kansas City Cable Ry. Co.
New London Gas and Elec. Co.
Dallas, Texas, Fd. Bonds.
Reform Club.
Venice and Carondelet R. R.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
New Mexico Ry. and Coal Co.
DUE APRIL 2, 1898.
Pierce Co., Washington.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Coupons due April 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

Long Island Railroad Consolidated	5s
Long Island Railroad, North Shore Branch	5s
New York & Rockaway R. R.	1st 7s
New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach	5s
City of Minneapolis, Water Works	4½s
" " School	4s
" " Permanent Improvement	4s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company, Series "C," City of Creston, Iowa	5s

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing April 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

Georgia & Alabama Railway First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons due April 1, 1898, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad St.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of N.Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.

FINANCIAL.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1ST, 1898:
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Guaranteed 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Municipal 5s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s. First Mortgage Guaranteed Ex. Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s. Water Works 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. [illegible] Mortgage 7s, Series D. Second Mortgage [illegible] ries K. Interest Third Mortgage 7s. Quarterly Dividend 1¾% Special Stock.
April 2d.
Bidford, Ind., Municipal 5½s.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s.
April 4th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s, Series E.
April 5th.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾% Regular Stock.
April 15th.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Improvement Bond 5s.
April 18th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series I.

Gallatin National Bank.
NEW YORK, March 30, 1898.

The 131st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
March [illegible]

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.,
New York, March [illegible]

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable on April 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 5th, 1898, until April 18th, 1898.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 B'way, New York, March 21, 1898.

The COUPONS due April 1, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank.

On the bonds of the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY, at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the EUREKA COMPANY, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. BOWRON, Vice President and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1898.

The Interest Coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company due April 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The interest due April 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Extended Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, for stamping the interest payment thereon.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 25th, 1898.

New York, March 23d, 1898.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on the preferred Stock, payable May 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1898.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders accordingly.
CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Union Elevated Railroad Co.

(Chicago.)

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company in New York, 54 Wall St.
HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. and Lima Northern Ry. Co. Interest.

Coupons due April 1st, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of The Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Co., and of the Lima Northern Railway Co., will be paid at the Manhattan Trust Company on and after April 1st, 1898.
W. C. BROWN, Treasurer.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,
146 Broadway, New York, March 15, 1898.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall St., March 30, 1898.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Municipal Debenture Company,
50 Broadway, New York, March 31st, 1898.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. on the stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record.
ARTHUR H. PAGE, Treasurer.

Yonkers Railroad Company.

Coupons maturing April first, 1898, from bonds of this company will be paid, on presentation, by R. T. WILSON & CO., 33 Wall St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March [illegible], 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March [illegible] and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March [illegible]

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 [illegible], [illegible]day, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 12.
NELSON G. AYRES, [illegible]

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis [illegible] Co.
The Transfer Books of this [illegible] closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on [illegible], 1898, preparatory to the Annual [illegible] Stockholders, to be held on May [illegible] reopened on Thursday, May 5th, [illegible]
C. F. [illegible]

[illegible] Transactions in [illegible] Thursday, March 31, 1898.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Sales.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	550	American Cotton Oil	12	12	11¾	11¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	9	American Express	127	127	127	127	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7½	7½	7½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	122,344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119	121¼	118¾	119	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	595	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	109	108	108¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,850	American Tobacco	96¾	99¾	96¾	96¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	450	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11¾	11½	11½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,715	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26	26¾	25¾	25¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	17	450	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,530	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	39,560	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39	40¼	38¾	39	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	425	Brooklyn Union Gas	115	115	113	113½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	170	Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Canadian Pacific	81⅝	81½	81⅝	81½	−1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	47,918	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93½	95½	93⅝	93⅝	−1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	535	Chicago Great West	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	58,145	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¼	92	90¼	90⅝	−1⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	117	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	144	144	144	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,115	Chicago & Northw.	119	122¼	119	119¾	−1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,280	C., R. I. & P., ex div.	85½	87½	85	86⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	120	Chi. Term. Trans.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,680	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28⅝	27	27⅝	− ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12½	11⅝	11½	− ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,755	Consolidated Gas	182	184	180¼	180¼	−2⅝
[illegible]	32	25	Consolidated Ice	32	32	32	32	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	88	Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	685	Denver & R. G. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	−1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	530	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	810	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1
[illegible]	[illegible]	890	General Electric	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	85	Great Northern pf.	153	153	150	150	......
[illegible]	100	1,140	Illinois Central	100	100½	99¾	99¾	−1½
[illegible]	21½	1,900	K. C., P. & Gulf	20⅝	22	20½	20½	− ½
[illegible]	42	800	Laclede Gas	41½	41¼	41	41¼	− ½
[illegible]	71	250	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	69¼	69¼	− ½
[illegible]	185	287	Lake Shore	185	185½	185	185½	+ ½
[illegible]	50½	17,570	Louisville & Nashville	50	51⅝	50	50⅝	− ⅜
[illegible]	99	22,335	Manhattan Con	98	100¼	97¼	98¾	−2⅝
[illegible]	139½	10,755	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141¾	142½	138¾	139¾	−4⅝
[illegible]	106	610	Michigan Central	104¼	106	104½	105½	+ ½
[illegible]	34	450	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅝	34½	33⅝	33⅝	− ¼
[illegible]	26½	2,967	Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅝
[illegible]	29¾	290	National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	−1
[illegible]	104½	180	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
[illegible]	17	25	National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	......
[illegible]	93½	2,800	New Jersey Central	94	94½	93	93	−1½
[illegible]	111½	9,648	New York Central	111½	113½	111¼	111⅝	−1⅝
[illegible]	186	23	N. Y., N. H. & H.	185	185	185	185	......
[illegible]	13⅞	1,000	N. Y., Sus. & West.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	− ½
[illegible]	46½	1,630	Norfolk & West. pf.	47	47½	46	46	−1¾
[illegible]	5¾	250	North American	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	......
[illegible]	23½	3,785	Northern Pacific	23	24⅝	22⅞	23⅝	− ⅜
[illegible]	63⅝	20,491	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	64½	62½	62⅝	−1⅛
[illegible]	15	535	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅝
[illegible]	30	635	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	30	30	30	30	......
[illegible]	69	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	67	67	67	67	+1½
[illegible]	31	200	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30¼	30	30	−1
[illegible]	26	700	Pacific Mail	26	26½	26	26¼	− ⅝
114	115	687	Pennsylvania R. R.	114½	115	114¼	114½	− ⅝
93½	93⅝	13,940	People's Gas, Chicago	93	94⅝	92¾	93½	− ½
[illegible]	178	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	175	175	175	−1
[illegible]	17	1,140	Reading	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	−1
[illegible]	41	1,346	Reading 1st pf.	40½	41½	40½	41	− ⅛
[illegible]	21	1,110	Reading 2d pf.	21	21½	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅞
[illegible]	50	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	......
[illegible]	17¼	102	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	......
[illegible]	6⅝	224	St. L. & S. F.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	− ¼
[illegible]	57	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	......
[illegible]	26½	372	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ¾
[illegible]	136	150	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	134	134	134	134	+2
71	71¼	2,450	St. Paul & Omaha	70	72	70	71⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15	100	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	+ ½
[illegible]	8⅛	1,160	Southern Railway	8⅛	8¼	8	8⅛	− ¼
[illegible]	26½	4,165	Southern Railway pf.	26	27½	26	26½	−1⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	100	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
[illegible]	20⅝	1,295	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21	21	20½	20½	− ⅞
[illegible]	10¼	550	Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	− ¼
[illegible]	170	800	Third Avenue	170	170	167	167	−3½
[illegible]	20½	6,190	Union Pacific	19⅞	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−1⅛
[illegible]	52⅝	43,446	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	54	51½	52⅝	−1¼
7	7½	6,785	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	− ⅝
[illegible]	5⅞	20	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	......
[illegible]	58	580	U. S. Leather pf.	58	58	57½	57½	......
[illegible]	17	600	United States Rubber	18	18	17	17	−1
[illegible]	67	885	U. S. Rubber pf.	68	68	66½	66½	−1⅝
[illegible]	7	250	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
[illegible]	16	630	Wabash pf.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅝
[illegible]	92⅝	600	West Chicago Street	93	93½	92½	92½	......
[illegible]	8½	1,700	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	......
[illegible]	87	3,285	Western Union Tel.	86½	87⅝	86½	86½	− ⅝
[illegible]	2¼	50	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	......
Sales.....		514,644						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip	
500	83½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	
21,000	90⅝
500	91
2,000	90¾
7,000	91
2,000	90⅞
500	90⅝
4,000	91
5,000	90⅞
10,000	90¾
500	91
10,000	90½
9,000	90
Adjustment 4s	
16,000	59½
4,000	59⅝
5,000	60
5,000	59¾
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	59⅞
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	60¼
[illegible]	60⅜
[illegible]	60¼
[illegible]	60⅛
[illegible]	60¼
[illegible]	60¼
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	60⅛
[illegible]	60
[illegible]	60⅛
51,000	60
24,000	59⅞
2,000	59⅞
10,000	59⅞
5,000	59¾
30,000	59½
Brooklyn Ry Tr 5s	
8,000	95½
1,000	95¼
14,000	95
Canada So 1st 5s	
1,000	109
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	
1,000s	89½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	
5,000	13½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	
11,000	78
3,000	77⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Con 4s	
4,000	102¼
2,000	102
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	
7,000	113¾
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	
10,000	106
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	
1,000	104
Chic, G L & C Co 1st	
3,000	104
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	
2,000	142
Coupon Gold 7s	
1,000	114½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	
[illegible]	106¼
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	
[illegible]	105½
Chic Term Tran 4s	
4,000	82¼
10,000	81⅞
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	63
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $35 Paid	
2,000	75
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	
1,000	89½
[illegible] Prior Bds	
5,000	89
5,000	88¾
[illegible] Gen Lien 3-4s	
2,000	71
[illegible] & P M 6s	
[illegible]	115
[illegible] W & D C 1st	
1,000	70
10,000	68
1,000	70
[illegible]	70¼
[illegible]	70¾
1,000	71
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
10,000	95½
[illegible] Pac 1st 5-6s	
[illegible]	119½
[illegible] & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
[illegible]	110

Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
1,000	100
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
3,000	80
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	
5,000	78⅝
L Erie & W 2d 5s	
2,000	99⅝
L S & Mich So 3½s	
1,000	108½
4,000	108¼
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented	
6,000	100
Louisville & Nashville, Gen Mtge 6s	
2,000	117
Unified Gold 4s	
3,000	86
1,000	85¾
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	
3,000	116½
Met St Ry Gen 5s	
5,000	110
6,000	109⅞
Mex Inter 1st 4s	
5,000	72½
8,000	72¾
10,000	72⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s	
2,000	114¼
4,000	114⅛
Mil & St Paul Cons	
11,000	142½
Minn & St L Con 5s	
5,000	105½
Mo, Kan & East 1st	
3,000	96½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
17,000	86½
3,000	86¼
8,000	86½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
7,000	60¼
5,000	60⅜
10,000	60¼
5,000b3	60½
Missouri Pac Cons	
10,000	95½
10,000	95
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
3,000	64½
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s	
5,000	74½
1,000	73¾
N Y Cent 1st Reg	
5,000	115½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
2,000	104¼
2,000	104
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
4,000	106½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	
5,000	81
1,000	81½
2,000s3	81
1,000	80¾
500	80½
1,000	80⅝
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	
11,000	60
4,000	60¼
10,000	60⅛
12,000	60¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
25,000	94
10,000	94¼
25,000s3	94¼
8,000	94¼
10,000	94⅛
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	102¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	10
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid	
15,000	57
5,000	56½
5,000	56⅝
5,000	56½
Oregon R & Nav 4s	
20,000	93
Oregon Short Line 6s	
3,000	120½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
3,000	99
Peoria & Eastern 1st	
10,000	76½
5,000	77
6,000	77⅝
8,000	77⅞

Reading Co Gen 4s	
1,000	81⅝
1,000	81½
5,000	80½
10,000	80¼
5,000	80½
4,000	80⅝
Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1,000	81
2,000	80½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
7,000	91
5,000	91¼
9,000	91
5,000	91¼
2,000	91⅜
16,000	92
1,000	92¼
2,000	92½
10,000	91½
1,000	91
St L & San Fran 4s	
3,000	72¼
1,000	72⅝
St L & S F G M 5s	
3,000	102½
St L & S F G M 6s	
4,000	117½
St L & San Fr 2d, Class C	
500	118½
St L Southwn 1st	
10,000	73½
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Cent 5s	
5,000	109¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	58
2,000	57⅝
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
11,000	96
S Pac of N Mex 1st	
10,000	107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	89⅝
Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	57
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
6,000	100
1,000	99⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
30,000	32
3,000	31½
15,000	31
6,000	30⅝
Union Pacific 4s	
25,000	91⅝
12,000	91¾
4,000	92
11,000	91⅞
10,000	92
1,000	92¼
2,000	92¼
15,000	92
5,000	92⅛
10,000	92¼
10,000	92⅜
10,000	92½
1,000	92⅜
2,000	92¼
1,000	92⅜
1,000	92¼
111,000	92
4,000	91¾
18,000	91⅞
2,000	91⅞
1,000	91¾
11,000	91⅜
5,000	91½
35,000	91
25,000	91¼
20,000	91½
1,000	91⅜
11,000	91¼
500	91⅜
1,000	91⅜
10,000	91¼
10,000	91½
11,000	91¼
2,000	91½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	54¾
5,000	54¼
5,000	54
1,000	54⅝
5,000	54½
Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	107
West Shore Gtd 4s	
3,000	108
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	39
5,000	38

Total sales $1,173,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

[illegible]	350	German-American	112
[illegible]	900	Hanover	390
[illegible]	150	Park	300
[illegible]	200	Republic	150
[illegible] National	350		

[illegible] was a sale of 6 shares of Republic at 157.

TREASURY BALANCES.

[illegible]INGTON, March 31.—To-day's statement [illegible] condition of the Treasury shows:

[illegible] cash balance	$226,157,827
[illegible] reserve	175,6[illegible],763
[illegible]	9,4[illegible],662
[illegible] notes in the Treasury	41,277,632
[illegible] notes of 1890	2,842,785
[illegible] this day	1,0[illegible],970
[illegible] this month	3[illegible],944,750
[illegible] this year	30[illegible],513,713
[illegible] this day	77[illegible],000
[illegible] this month	31,[illegible]
[illegible] this year	30[illegible]
[illegible] National banks	31,2[illegible],377
[illegible] bank notes received for re[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] receipts from customs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions: [illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
[illegible] r., 1891	96	[illegible]	Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11½	National Starch	3¾	[illegible]
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14	Nat. St. 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4s, c., 1907	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	Dul., S. S. & A.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4s, c., 1925	122½	123	D., S. S. & A. pf.	[illegible]	6	N. Y. C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	Eighth Avenue	300	320	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112¼	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H.	18½	22	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	34
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	40	Norfolk So.	50	58
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	119	Flint & P. M.	12	..	Nor. & West.	10½	15
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ohio Southern	..	5
American Coal	100	140	Hawaiian Sugar	22	26	Ont. Mining	3	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28	Homestake	42	..	Ore. R. & N.	45	47½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18	19	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. T. & C.	88	90	Ill. Steel Co.	47	53	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1⅜
Ann Arbor	12	13	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37½	Iowa Central	7½	8½	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	46
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Iowa Central pf.	26½	29½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	88
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66	Kan. & Mich.	..	6½	Quicksilver	1⅛	2
Central Pacific	12	13	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	Quicksilver pf.	..	7
Chi. & Alton	155	160	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	160	..	Keokuk & West.	32	35	R., W. & O.	118	120
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	59	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	7
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	108	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	26	29	L. E. & W.	14	15½	St. L. S. W. pf.	9½	9¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	20	24	Long Island	40	50	St. P. & Duluth	20	26
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	8	St. P. & D. pf.	77½	80
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	50	Mexican Central	5	5¾	Sil. bull. certfs.	55⅛	56¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mex. Nat. certifs.	1	1½	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn. & St. L.	24	26	Tol. & O. C.	16	24
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	85	Tol. & O. C. pf.	36	46
Col. Fuel & I.	19	21	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	53½	U. S. Express	38	42
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	W. & L. E. pf. $1 as. paid	9⅝	10⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25	Minn. Iron ex. div.	61½	63½	Wis. Central	1½	2
Com. Cable	160	180	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2	6
Consol. Coal	41	..	Mobile & Ohio	29	30			
Consol. Ice pf.	87	89	Morris & Essex	170	173			
Del., L. & W.	150	151						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
73,170	Am. Sug. Ref.	119¼	121⅛	118¾	119¼
240	Am. Tobacco	96⅝	99¼	96⅝	99¼
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
80	A., T. & S. F.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
200	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,120	Brook. R. T.	39¼	40½	39	39
45,340	C., M. & St. P.	90¼	92	90¼	90⅝
19,870	C., B. & Q.	94	95½	93⅝	94
4,470	C., R. I. & P.	85	87⅜	85	86
50	Central of N. J.	93	94½	93	93
120	Gen. Electric	33	33⅜	33	33
2,050	Louis. & Nash.	50	51⅝	50	50⅝
4,840	Manhattan	98	100¼	97¼	98⅜
640	Mo. Pacific	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝
30	Met. St. Ry.	141	141	141	141
650	N. Y. Central	111⅝	113	111⅜	112
1,010	N. Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
2,040	N. Pacific pf.	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝
20	Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
690	People's Gas	93	94⅝	93	93½
100	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
20	Reading 1st pf.	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜
40	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
240	Union Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20	20
2,120	Union Pacific pf.	52	53⅝	51⅞	52⅛
50	Wabash pf.	16	16	16	16
130	Western Union	86½	87⅝	86½	86⅝
159,330.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	59½	60	59½	60
15,000	N. Pacific 3s	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60¼
9,000	Or. Imp. 5s	56⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞
4,000	Peo. & East. 1st	76⅝	77⅞	76⅝	77⅞
5,000	Rock Island 5s	106	106½	106	106½
$53,000.					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 31.—The local market had the copper shares for a feature to-day, with Butte the star in point of activity, over 10,000 shares changing hands at from 24 to 26 in the first two hours. Montana was in good demand, well on to 2,000 shares changing hands in the early trading, while the price ran up from 175 to 178. Arnold at 12, another new price, was also a feature. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced on good buying orders from 93¼ to 95⅛, with New York selling in the local market. Street call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time money, 4½@6 per cent.; mercantile paper, 5½@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	..
Boston & Lowell	..	218
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	274	278
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108¾	109½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112	115
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Maine Central	127	..
Old Colony	188½	..
Oregon Short Line	30	31
West End	80	80½
West End pf.	102	..
Wisconsin Central	1½	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	10½	11
Atlantic	29	29½
Boston & Montana	175½	176
Butte & Boston	24⅝	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	525
Centennial	13	13½
Franklin	11¼	..
Gold Coin Mines	1⅛	1⅜
Napa, (quicksilver)	6⅝	..
Osceola	40	40½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	145	148
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	250	252
Dominion Coal	18⅝	19
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	64	..
General Electric	33	33½
Illinois Steel	47	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	173	174
United States Oil	13¼	..
United States Rubber	16½	17⅝
Westinghouse Electric	20⅝	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	52

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	4¾	5

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Local stocks were generally firm, and in some cases strong—notably Pennsylvania, the Choctaw issues, and Welsbach Light. Union Traction reached 15⅝. A dividend of $1 a share will go to Welsbach Light stock on April 25. This accounts for its advance to 44¾. Marsden worked up a little on small-lot transactions. United Gas Improvement sold ex-dividend around 106. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was weak—46@44½. Trading was generally light.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22	22⅜
Northern Pacific common t. c.	23¼	23⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	63
Pennsylvania	57	57⅛
Reading t. c.	8 5-16	8 7-16
Reading 1st pf.	20¼	20⅜
Reading 2d pf.	10 3-16	10⅜
St. Paul	90½	90⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	139	140
Philadelphia Traction	79½	80
Baltimore Cons.	23½	23⅝
Union Traction	15¼	15⅜
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf.	23½	25
United Gas Improvement	105	105½
Welsbach Light	..	44⅝
New Jersey Traction	44½	45
American R. B. L.	..	4
Marsden	6⅝	6⅞
Choctaw	10	10¼
Choctaw pf.	30½	..
Reading gen. 4s	80½	81
Electric & P. 4s	80½	81
Equit'able G. L. 5s	102½	103
Cons. T., Pitts.	13¼	13½
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	46½	47⅛

NEW CORPORATIONS.

American Brass Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William E. Hawkins, F. T. Mercer, and W. H. Platt, New York City.

J. L. Hopkins & Co. of New York City, to deal in drugs; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. L. Hopkins, Brooklyn; H. Martin Wagner, Bronx, and J. E. Robinson, Manhattan.

Skinner Decorative Agency of Albany; capital, $2,500. Directors—G. J. Skinner, E. P. Gross, R. F. Schroeder, and A. A. Page, Albany, and J. H. Cross, New York City.

Kensington Bicycle Company of Buffalo; capital, $12,500. Directors—William J. Knowles and Maria Knowles, Brantford, Canada, and C. H. Funnell, H. C. Martin, and John Hazenstein, Buffalo.

Lamb & Linden Manufacturing Company of New York City, to operate sawmills; capital, $12,000. Directors—E. Linden, Richard Lamb, Augustus Linden, and Henry E. Knox, New York City.

Whitestone Forge and Construction Company of the Borough of Queens; capital, $30,000. Directors—[illegible] B. [illegible], Hyde Park; J. C. Henderson, J. L. [illegible] Scott, and J. C. [illegible], Manhattan, and F. W. [illegible], Queens.

G. E. Farrington Company of New York City, to conduct a grocery business; capital, [illegible]. Directors—John [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and C. A. [illegible] Brooklyn; [illegible] and A. F. [illegible] J.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Diamond Match brought 135 to-day. West Chicago had only two sales—92¼@92. Biscuit was stronger, the common opening at 24¼, touching 24½, but selling off to 23⅞ at close; the preferred opened at 80½ and closed at 79. Metropolitan Elevated bonds brought 46.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	24⅜
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	80¼
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	134
National Biscuit Company common	23⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	80
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	9⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	7½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50
International Packing Company	17⅛
International Packing Company pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	259
North Chicago Street Railroad	219
West Chicago Street Railroad	[illegible]
South Side Elevated Railroad	[illegible]
Lake Street Elevated	11
Lake Street Elevated [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] W. & C. Line	[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.11	.11
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.13	.12
Belcher	.22	.21
Best & Belcher	.37	.36
Bullion	.07	.01
Caledonia	.24	.24
Challenge Con	.28	.28
Chollar	.50	.46
Confidence	.52	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.88
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.22
Exchequer	.04	..
Gould & Curry	.29	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.45
Justice	..	.26
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	..
Mexican	.44	.38
Occidental Con	2.70	2.70
Ophir	.88	.74
Overman	.10	.09
Potosi	.46	.42
Savage	.29	.24
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	2.15	1.90
Silver Hill	.04	.02
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con	.52	.46
Utah Con	.13	.11
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25

Silver bars, 54⅝; Mexican dollars, 45⅛@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Anaconda	25	40	25	40
Anchoria	75	80	77	81
Argentum	19	20	19	20
Consolidated	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼
Elkton	71	71½	71	71½
El Paso	6½	7	6½	6⅞
Gibson	20	21	20	20⅝
Gold Coin	99	100	99	100
Gold King	50	52	49	53
Golden Fleece	38	42	38	42
Grouse	5½	6¼	5½	6½
Isabella	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅝
Jefferson	4	5¾	4½	6
Lillie	80	90	80	90
Matoa	14¼	14⅝	13½	14½
Moon Anchor	95⅝	96½	95	96
Pharmacist	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Portland	75	75½	74	75
Rawlings	19½	20	18⅝	19½
Rosa	11½	12	11	11½
Union	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Work	2	2½	2½	2⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
LEHIGH VALLEY for February—			
Gross	$1,421,805	$1,301,670	$1,176,114
Op. expenses	1,069,973	1,068,031	1,097,697
Net	351,832	233,639	78,417
For three months to Feb. 28:			
Gross	4,304,658	4,157,331	4,479,032
Net	1,116,994	794,583	918,853
Coal Company for February:			
Gross	1,192,572	1,214,255	1,168,295
Op. expenses	1,211,607	1,248,364	1,270,382
Loss	19,035	34,109	102,087
For three months to Feb. 28:			
Gross	4,123,063	3,947,004	4,065,591
Loss	103,738	105,582	332,984
Both companies, February:			
Net	332,796	199,531	......
For three months:			
Net	1,013,256	688,995	......
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Eastern lines) for February—			
Gross	4,829,536	4,496,286	4,656,036
Op. expenses	3,470,736	3,203,186	3,532,933
Net	1,358,800	1,293,100	1,123,103
For two months:			
Gross	9,918,705	9,241,905	9,639,505
Net	2,512,098	2,419,698	2,166,898

Directly operated lines west of Pittsburg and Erie report as follows:

	February.	Two Months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $337,000	Inc. $871,700
Expenses	Inc. 296,300	Inc. 752,200
Net earnings	Inc. 40,700	Inc. 119,500

The whole system's gross for February increased $680,000; net increased $106,400. For two months system's gross increased $1,548,500; net increased $211,900.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
WABASH for February—			
Gross	$952,812	$862,859	$926,271
Op. expenses	688,753	589,246	668,533
Net	264,054	273,613	257,738
From July 1:			
Gross	8,703,087	7,831,975	8,380,969
Net	2,700,369	2,370,940	2,627,958
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—			
Gross earnings	568,715	485,952	514,483
Operating ex.	347,635	299,452	318,214
Net earnings	218,081	186,500	196,269
Charges, taxes, &c	213,935	201,736	202,370
Surplus	5,146	*25,236	*6,101
For eight months ended Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	5,686,310	4,690,517	5,166,317
Operating ex.	3,441,821	2,813,349	2,913,322
Net earnings	2,244,989	1,877,167	2,252,995
Charges, taxes, &c	1,597,173	1,560,124	1,557,650
Surplus	647,816	317,043	695,345
Dividend of 1 on preferred	236,500	236,500	236,500
Surplus	411,316	80,543	458,845
*Deficit.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	258,945	258,234	282,905
Operating ex. and taxes	201,172	196,630	194,609
Net earnings	57,773	61,604	88,296
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,729,313	2,641,308	2,552,392
Operating ex. and taxes	1,895,630	1,841,880	1,794,154
Net earnings	833,683	800,428	758,238
Prep. fixed charges	471,244	......	......
Surplus	362,439	......	......

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

P. ZOCEOLO.—Edgar J. Lauer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for "Patsy" Zoceolo, contractor, by Justice Cohen, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Samuel Spiegel, administrator of the estate of Morris Spiegel.

E. D. THORNBURGH.—Judgment for $6,181 was entered yesterday against Edgar D. Thornburgh, stockbroker, formerly of 100 Broadway, by Epstein Bros., in favor of Henrietta Schwartz, on a note made by Mr. Thornburgh on July 15, 1897, payable four months after date, which was indorsed by E. D. Thornburgh & Co., but was not paid at maturity.

J. R. S. LAKE.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed M. A. Lesser receiver in supplementary proceedings for James R. S. Lake of 333 West Eighty-sixth Street, on the application of Charles Pierce, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Lake for $224. Mr. Lake has an income of $10,000 a year from the estate of his father, George Graham Lake, who died fourteen years ago.

COLLE & GICHNER.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Lowenstein receiver for the assets of the firm of Colle & Gichner, merchant tailors of 58 West Twenty-second Street, in a suit brought by Jonas Gichner against Isydor Colle, his partner, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The firm was formed in September, 1896.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday against Chauncey Marshall for $58,630 in favor of Woerishoffer & Co. for balance due, with interest, on stock transactions from March 20, 1892, to March 20, 1895. The stocks mentioned were National Cordage, American Sugar Refinery, and bonds of the Security Corporation. Mr. Marshall confessed judgment to Woerishoffer & Co. on May 15, 1895, but it was not put on record until yesterday. He was largely interested in the National Cordage Company when it collapsed a few years ago.

W. E. KENNEDY.—William E. Kennedy, manufacturer of patent medicines at 78 and 80 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to George Robinson without preference. Mr. Kennedy made up cough syrups, root beer, and flavoring extracts, and began business on his own account about a year ago. He was also interested, it is said, in two drug stores at Coney Island.

[illegible] $3,000. Mr. Kennedy was [illegible] with Dr. Henry D. Chase, [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] Brooklyn Sunday night, and had sued him for $50,000 damages for infringement.

Out of Town.

CARSON & BYERS.—William H. Byers, doing a wholesale millinery business in Louisville, Ky., as Carson & Byers, assigned yesterday to John M. Byers. The firm had been in existence forty years. The assets are said to be $50,000 and the liabilities are estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000. The creditors are almost exclusively Eastern milliners.

ACETYLENE LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY.—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Acetylene Light, Heat and Power Company of Philadelphia. The secretary of the company reported that the company was insolvent and that an attachment for $15,461 had been issued against the factory at Niagara, N. Y., by the Niagara Falls Power Company, and the works had been seized.

Attachment for Legal Services.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $40,000 against William W. Gibbs of Philadelphia in favor of Robert O. Babbitt for legal and other services in the reorganization of the Pennsylvania, Slatington and New England Railroad Company. The claim has been in litigation since 1890, was carried to the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered, which has not yet been held. The attachment was served on a banking firm here, but it was said that it had nothing belonging to Mr. Gibbs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Paul—G. Cahn	$148
ARNOLD, Bernard—Charles Levy's Sons	142
BIEBER, Julius—E. Schaff & Co.	351
BURDICK, Harry C., and Frank R. Sherwin—G. M. Lord and another	98
BUCI, Peter—L. Kramer	216
BOEHM, Solomon—W. Hirsch, administrator	150
BARKER, James W.—Thomas J. Keveney and another	319
BARKER, James W.—Thomas J. Keveney and another	2,357
CARROLL, Henry and Mary—F. W. Dicks	20
CHAMBERLAIN, Arthur W.—J. L. Barker	97
CAZE, Paul—S. Mitchell	77
CARLTON, Marion—H. W. Eaton, receiver	107
COLLINS, David B.—F. A. Williams, costs	133
COLLINS, David B.—R. R. Latourette, costs	134
CHAPMAN, William M., as attorney and manager—James W. Wheelock	1,324
DENECKE, John—S. J. Berry and others	184
DREYFUSS, Ralph—H. G. Lynch	272
DREYER, Louis—A. Meurer and another	738
ERBSMEHL, Charles—W. Hirsch, administratrix	63
EBERHARD, Ernst—A. Heindl	128
EGGLESTON, Edwin T.—M. Rosett, executor	2,125
FRIEDLINE, Louisa C.—F. A. Tanner, deficiency	3,921
FINE, Lena—B. Bernstein and another	161
FRIEDMAN, Ludolph—Everett Cycle Company	2,232
GAGE, Hattie L.—N. Marsh	141
GRAHAM, Robert H.—William Brook's Son Company	135
GREENWALD, William—J. O. Samuels and others	122
HALL, William T., Thomas Ostick, and Rushmore G. Williams—R. Whalen	337
HOPPOCK, Moses A.—W. H. Oliver	411
HASLUN, Joseph—H. G. Selleck, Jr.	74
HOMANS, Benjamin—J. L. Barker	139
HUSTON, Joseph M.—A. A. Hodges	346
HALPERN, Adolph—H. H. Muller	133
HART, Lee C., and Henry H. and Robert J. Walker—Cheney Brothers	43
HIRSH, Charles L.—J. E. Heller and another	199
HARRON, Samuel V., Joseph H. H. Williams, and Roswell O. Stebbins—P. W. Latham	328
JACKSON, Caleb H.—George C. Johns	475
KOHN, Sigmund W.—J. H. Krieg	47
KIRTLAND, Anna T. B., and William Z. Larned—D. E. Donovan	116
KENNEDY, George F.—S. Oppenheimer and others	42
KAUFMAN, Louis—Samuels & Kuttner	220
LEAVEY, William M.—M. Leahy	391
LYNCH, Thomas H.—J. J. Martin and others, Commissioners, costs	184
LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham—Samuels & Kuttner	420
LYTLE, Edward—F. C. Barger and another	37
MAYER, Emanuel A.—Leopold Apfel	3,973
MARSHALL, Chauncey—Woerishoffer & Co.	58,630
MILES, Thomas C.—P. A. Morrow	114
MAYERS, Samuel—Leo M. Sachs	249
MENENDEZ, Jose Ma and Manuel—F. Franco	1,846
MOUNT, Henry S.—L. L. Leonard	16
McARTHUR, Thomas J.—The Manufacturers' National Bank of the City of Brooklyn	648
MEIGS, Charles M.—C. Daly and another	23
NUGENT, Frederick F.—J. D. Edwards	17
NAU, Augusta—John Nau, (costs)	70
OBERMEYER & LIEBMAN—M. Noonan, by guardian	738
O'BRYAN, Charles A.—Rosa O'Bryan, (costs)	198
O'CONNELL, Thomas—New York Telephone Company	99
OSBORN, William—W. C. Burbank	61
PETERSON COMPANY—G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Company	87
POWELL, George D.—Armstrong Cork Company	499
PATTERSON, Sallie C.—Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company	167
RAYNOR, Henry V.—The National Bank of Norwich	89
RAITZNER, Mary A.—Jacob Ruppert, (2 judgments)	1,146
BOCKWELL, William, and Maggie De Geracio—M. Breier	153
RYAN, John T.—The Charles Parker Company	78
ROSENTHAL, Herman L.—Samuels & Kuttner	263
STRANGE, Joseph H.—I. Stern and others	94
SELLMAN, George—J. Conway, costs	71
SMITH, Franklin A.—A. Williams	320
SACHS, Julius A.—J. Katsman	329
SOLOMAN, Jonas, and Samuel Wolf—Samuels & Kuttner	102
SCHNEIDER, Douglas H.—The Fifth National Bank of New York	2,613
TINDALE, Terry L.—H. B. Burke	213
THORNBURGH, Edgar D.—H. Schwartz	6,181
THE MAYOR, &c.—Ernst Erickson, by guardian	6,131
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Peter A. Murphy	1,750
THE VILLAGE OF NEW BRIGHTON—Isabella A. Jones, administratrix	655
TEXTILE FIBRE COMPANY—The rector, &c. of Trinity Church	1,119
THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY OF New York—A. G. Van Zandt and others	100
UTTING, Arthur W.—H. L. Judd & Co.	167
VOLKENING, Henry and Bertha—F. W. Siems	112
WESTCHESTER HOMESTEAD AND Land Improvement Company—American Strawboard Company	131
VOGEL, George and George, Jr.—J. J. Bell	73
VAN BOKKELEN, Lottie G.—C. B. Van Bokkelen	62
WEHL, Albert E.—H. Weil	177
WARD, Helen D.—St. Vincent's Hospital, costs	111
WISNER, Arthur—T. J. O'Neill	178

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Nice Point on Imported Carbons Carried Up on Two Protests.

A controversy of a novel character is now pending between the customs authorities and importers of carbons used for electric lighting. The points at issue were discussed at a special hearing before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday forenoon. Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville presided, and General Appraisers Ham and Wilkinson sat with him. Mr. William J. Gibson, special counsel for the Government in cases before the General Appraisers, appeared for the customs authorities.

The present tariff law imposes a specific duty of 90 cents a hundred on carbons imported for electric lights. In order to circumvent this heavy duty, some of the importers have had carbons made about a yard long, to be cut into proper lengths after being imported. The customs authorities contend that a regulation carbon is not more than twelve inches long. Mr. Charles E. Esterbrook, assistant to the manager of the General Electric Company in this city, testified yesterday that the carbons kept in stock by the Edison Company varied from four and one-half to twelve inches in length. Other witnesses testified to the same general effect regarding the length of carbons actually in use.

The protesting importers were Schiff, Jordan & Co., represented before the board by Everit Brown, and Hugo Reisinger, represented by W. Wickham Smith. These lawyers argued that the language of the law was clear in imposing a specific duty of 90 cents a hundred on carbons for electric lights, and that nothing was said about the size of the carbons. There was no provision of the law authorizing the customs officers to charge double or triple duty on any carbons. If the Collector or Appraiser believed that the imported carbons were not the "electric light carbons" contemplated by the law, then they had the right to classify the goods as a manufacture of carbon dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The decision will be rendered later.

Elm Street Widening Report.

Justice Smyth at his home yesterday signed the order confirming the report of the Commissioners of Appraisement in the matter of the widening of Elm Street. To the various claimants $2,856,377 was awarded as damages for the property taken by the city for the widening of the street, being $291,190 less than the sum originally demanded.

[illegible] Underwriters Formed—Suggestions and Scope of the Body.

At a conference of marine insurance men which was held yesterday to receive reports on rates and permanent organization from committees appointed at a conference one week previously, it was unanimously decided to form the Institute of American Marine Underwriters. President Charles Platt of the Insurance Company of North America presided. The functions of the institute will be advisory, rather than legislative. The details of organization will be perfected at a meeting to be held [illegible], at which time the Committee on Organization will bring in a report embodying suggestions as to the method of organization. In the meantime it was decided that all questions in regard to rates should be considered in abeyance.

After the formal meeting was adjourned a luncheon at Delmonico's down-town restaurant was fully attended, which was followed by several important speeches in line with the action of the conference.

The formation of the institute marks a new development in the marine insurance field, and was due in part to the dissatisfaction of British stockholders with the results for the year 1897. The organization was made possible only by the reconciliation of the diverse interests of mutual and stock companies. There was a noticeable disposition yesterday to provide such means as would enable the companies to pool their reinsurances among themselves.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The fire insurance rates at Augusta, Ill., have been declared entirely off.

The Magdeburg of New York has appointed W. W. Allen & Son agents for Philadelphia.

Oscar Ising, the United States manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, has returned from England.

A bill prohibiting the use of the co-insurance clause by fire insurance companies has been introduced in the Maryland legislature.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has revoked the license of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, alleging that the company failed to file its last annual statement with his department.

The Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York has appointed George W. Montgomery & Co. Cook County managers and sole agents for Chicago. The application of the company for admission to the State of Illinois has already been filed with the proper authorities.

The March meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union was held at the Down Town Association yesterday. The usual routine matters and a few minor questions concerning local troubles in several small towns came up for consideration. Luncheon followed.

The new compact of the Suburban Underwriters' Association (fire underwriters) has already been signed by a large percentage of the companies operating in the suburban territory. It is expected that 90 per cent. of the companies will sign, but there is small chance that four of the larger companies will do so.

The Western Mutual Life Association of Chicago has brought suit against the Germania Life Insurance Company, Bernard Goldsmith, its Illinois manager; Dr. L. C. Starkel, its Chicago manager, and Charles Walter, a solicitor, for $25,000 damages, alleging that the defendants have been circulating libelous matter concerning the Western Mutual Life Association.

Insurance Commissioner Comingore of Kentucky is endeavoring to enforce resident agency rules in regard to the insurance of tobacco and whisky. Some of the fire insurance agents are also threatening to cut the rates if Covington risks continue to be written in Cincinnati. The Covington board will meet again to-morrow and attempt to secure harmonious action. A resident agency bill which recently passed the Kentucky Legislature was vetoed by Gov. Bradley on the ground that it would tend to restrict competition.

L. I. ROAD TO CROSS BRIDGE.

Justice Dickey Has Approved Plans for a Traffic Arrangement with the Brooklyn Elevated.

A traffic agreement has been entered into between the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad which will make one of the most important advances in the rapid transit facilities of the suburban districts since the opening of the bridge, the most important feature of which allows the trains of the Long Island Road to cross the bridge. Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court has approved the plans and has authorized the receiver of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad to enter into the agreement and to carry out its terms. The connection between the tracks of the companies will be made by means of inclined planes at Flatbush Avenue and at Atlantic Avenue near Chestnut Street.

The application to the court was made by Gen. Wingate, on behalf of the receiver, and was consented to by Butler, Joline, Notman & Mynderse, attorneys for the Central Trust Company, as well as Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for the elevated railroads. The receiver's petition states that since the operation of the trolley cars across the bridge the elevated systems must look for their development to connections which would give it feeders extending into the suburbs, so that it would secure the long-distance riders.

It is also stated that the connecting incline at the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Road will be pushed to completion at once, which will give that road a through train service between all parts of Long Island and the bridge, shorten the time, and do away with all inconvenience arising from a change of cars at Flatbush Avenue. Upon the completion of the arrangements of the Brooklyn Elevated Road for crossing the bridge, another change and the climbing of the stairs at the bridge will also be done away with. These advantages, it is said, will go far toward building up the Long Island towns.

W. F. GOERDES SENTENCED.

The Broker Gets Four and a Half Years for Attempted Forgery.

William F. Goerdes, the broker who was arrested recently on a charge of attempted forgery, was sentenced by Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday to State prison for four years and six months after he had pleaded guilty of attempted forgery in the second degree. The prisoner wept as he stood before the bar while George Gordon Battle, his counsel, made a plea for clemency. Mr. Battle filed with the Judge twenty-five certificates of the prisoner's good character.

Goerdes bought a block of stock from William Hawley & Co. with a forged check and sold the stock to L. Mendham & Co. for $13,000. For this sum he received a certified check, which he tried to exchange for Spanish gold. When about to receive the gold, he was arrested. He is thirty years old, and has a wife and children in Newark.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00⅝
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.36⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.3 11-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.37½
Butter, creamery, Western	.19¼@20

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour, dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@97c; No. 2 red, $1.00¼@$1.01½; No. 2 corn, 29c; No. 2 yellow, corn, 29c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl., $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb., $5.05@$5.07½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.19½; sugar, unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market was in an unsettled condition pretty much all day, and showed [illegible]

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 13-16c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 319½s; January-February, 319½s; April, 321s; April-May, 321s; May-June, 321s; June-July, 321b; July-August, 321½s; August-September, 321s; September-October, 320b; October-November, 319½b; November-December, 319½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	96⅝	99	96⅝	98⅝
July	84¼	85⅝	84¼	85⅛
Corn—				
May	33 11-16	33 11-16	33⅝	33⅝
July	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
March	101	101	101	101
May	103⅝	103⅝	102¼	103½
July	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28¼
May	28⅝	29 1-16	28⅝	29
July	30⅜	30 7-16	30⅜	30⅜
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25
May	24 15-16	25⅛	24⅝	25
July	22 13-16	23	22⅝	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In the absence of really important developments in the Cuban situation, rather less attention was paid to stocks and more to legitimate factors, among which cables and the small Northwestern movement claimed chief attention. After recovering from the initial slight decline, the market held on a steady basis throughout the day, closing ¼@½c. net higher. The early advance at Liverpool furnished a general surprise and brought in considerable buying for short account, supplementing which was a moderate amount of foreign buying. Strength abroad was maintained all day, Liverpool closing ¼@½d. higher, although late quotations were not quite so firm. The French flour market furnished a net advance of 20@25 points.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—No. 1 northern, 98c; No. 2 northern, 95@95½c; May, 98⅝c; July, 94⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—March, [illegible]; May, 94c.; July, 92c.; September, 74c.; No. 1, hard, 97½c.; No. 1, northern, 95½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅛c., free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 29¾c.; No. 2, white, 32½c.; No. 3, white, 31½c.; track mixed, 30@31½c.; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2, Western, 57¼@58c., free on board, afloat near by; State Rye, 57½c., free on board afloat; 54@54½c., cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, [illegible], cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34@34½c., cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5.00; higher grades, $5.50@[illegible]; Timothy, $3.00@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra, No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c.; fine yellow, 75@80c.; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 75@85c.; Spring bulk, 70@75c.; middling bulk, 80c.; rye feed, 62½@65c.; city feed, 80c.; hominy chop, 70c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—$9.25@$9.75; family, $11.@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. Beef Hams—$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5¼c.; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5¼@5⅜c; 140 lb, 5¼@5⅜c; 120 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5⅝c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅛c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—5.37½c; city lard, 5@5.10c; refined, South America, 5.90c; Continent, 5.65c; Brazil, kegs, 7c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard, stearine, 6¼c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

Although business was comparatively light in the coffee market, the bull contingent had the upper hand and succeeded in scoring a further gain of 15@20 points on the bear crowd. In response to a favorable class of European cables prices moved up 5@10 points on the opening, with the market steady in tone. By noon the gain had been increased to a matter of 10@15 points, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 5 to 10 points. Total sales, 14,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				5.20@5.30
May	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.30@5.35
June	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
July				5.40@5.45
August	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
September	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November				5.70@5.75
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
January				5.80@5.85
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
March, 1899	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig higher; sales, 22,000 bags. Havre, ¼f lower; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 37.00; February, 37.25; March, 35.25; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, [illegible]; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15¼c; prime Summer yellow, 22c bid; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

METALS.

IRON—$8.70@$8.85. COPPER—$11.90@$12. SPELTER—$4.25@$4.35. TIN—$14.30@$14.40. LEAD—$3.72½@$3.77½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65. Oil, bbls, $3. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 32¾@33½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, March 31.—Turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin, $1.20 and $1.25.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Turpentine, 29c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Turpentine, [illegible]. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged. CALVES—City dressed veals, 8@10½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.25; lambs, $[illegible]@$5.45; clipped, $5.10@$5.25. HOGS—[illegible]

IN THE [illegible]

[illegible] Transactions at [illegible] Auction—Salesroom [illegible] Without Special Interest.

[illegible] have sold to an investor [illegible] lots, having frontages of 100 [illegible] One Hundred and Twenty-third and [illegible] Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

Leopold R. Tren has sold, for about $275,000, the eight-story business building 141 to 145 Wooster Street, 75 by 100.

John Casey has sold the two new five-story flats 102 and 104 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 55 by 100, taking in part payment the three-story dwelling, with a stable at the rear, 51 Sheriff Street, 20 by 90, and the four-story tenement, with six-story tenement at the rear, 254 Delancey Street, 25 by 100. The amount represented in the transaction is reported at $160,000.

Only the most meagre details could be gathered concerning a good-sized sale effected by Holdridge & Ward. These brokers, while admitting that the transaction is closed, deny most of the reports published in regard to it, and are reticent beyond saying that the property involved is above Fifty-ninth Street and the amount between $375,000 and $400,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to S. J. Ruth, for improvement, the old buildings 233 and 235 East Third Street, 40.3 by 96.

William H. Taubert has sold for August Morbus to William C. Bradley the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 184 Lenox Avenue, 19 by 85.

David Stewart has sold for Edwin Outwater the five-story brick flat 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 17 by 88 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Frederick Aldhous the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 854 St. Nicholas Avenue, 22 by 60 by 84.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, George R. Read sold, at public auction, to Julius Kude, for $5,100, the lot, Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Martha E. Ramsey, for $15,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 178 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 77.2.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, at public auction, to M. E. Stern, for $2,300, the four-story brick building 172 Sixth Avenue, 20.2 by 80, leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Van Dolsen, for $8,400, the plot, Prospect Avenue, southeast side, 320 feet northeast of Tremont Avenue, 130 by 150.2, together with the plot, Prospect Avenue, east side, 265 feet south of Samuel Street, 66 by 150.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $40,000, the five-story stone-front flat 315 West Fifty-eighth Street, 34.10 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Annie Miller, for $11,400, the three-story brick dwelling 38 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 16.10 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to L. Simpson, for $30,506, the four-story stone-front dwelling 2,036 Fifth Avenue, 20 by 85; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Hudson, trustee, for $130,000, the five-story brick factory covering the block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Hudson, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets, 170.10 by 5.6 by 185.1 by 70; also, in partition, to Peter Wolfe, for $22,950, the five-story brick flat 165 West One Hundred and Second Street, 24.11 by 97.4 by 26.9 by 97.2; also, in partition, to John G. Pape, for $23,100, the five-story brick flat 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25.1 by 96.11 by 25 by 96.10; also, in partition, to J. McDermott, for $400, the lot, Cornell Place, east side, 100 feet north of Rock Street, 25 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to E. A. Wheaton, for $3,665, eight lots on the south side of Mosholu Avenue, 53 feet east of the Boulevard, each 25 by 167; also, to M. C. Prime, for $1,255, two lots, adjoining the foregoing on the east; also, to the plaintiff, Reuben R. Finch, for $300, one lot, adjoining the foregoing on the east.

No sales at auction are scheduled for today.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West End Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Eightieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 42.2 by 110; John Westervelt of 43 East Nineteenth Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25 by 76.10; J. P. Hamilton of 23 Wall Street, owner; G. A. Truman of 27 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 214 to 220 East Eighty-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.10; Andrew Brase of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; Jobst Hoffmann of 247 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 327 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 28 by 77; Harry W. Bell of 19 Alexander Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jefferson Street, north side, 149.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements; Fred Bailey of 1,035 Forest Avenue, owner; Joseph E. Cocker of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 71.9; Charles Trueman of 4 Convent Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 92 feet west of Elton Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 26.7 by 85.10; Henry Muhlker of 18 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $36,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 39; Henrietta Murphy of 2,789 Decatur Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $3,600.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Garfield Place, for a one-story frame store, 22 by 45; A. Leguori, owner; cost, $800.

Brown Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a one-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 25; Joseph Newman of 1,613 Park Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, for 3 five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.3; John D. Hassinger of 173 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 165 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick and frame stable; Sarah C. Newman, owner; Henry Anderson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 202 Waverley Place, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store; Mrs. A. M. Doremus of 28 Charles Street, owner; J. S. Maher, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 502 and 504 Water Street, to a two-story brick foundry; Miss Martha Hall of 45 Riverside Drive, owner; F. D. Merserian of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 102 West Forty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Louisa M. Gerry of Newport, R. I., owner; James F. Gavigan of 112 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

No. 841 Broadway, to an eight-story brick warehouse; Broadway Improvement Company of 38 Wall Street, owner; Hitchings & Co., architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Henri Fouchaux, architect and owner; cost, $500.

Bainbridge Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Oswald Benedict, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick flat; William Cohn of 361 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; G. A. Schillinger, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 31.

ARTHUR AV, w s, north one-half part of Lot 35, map of property in Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 25x100; Catharine Hewitt to Patrick Cahill ... Gift
BANK ST, n w corner of 4th St, 40.11x70.5x43.2x72.8; James M. French and another to Jacob Kottek ... 1
BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Esther Bernstein to Louis Bernstein ... 1
BURLING SLIP, 2, 22.1 ft to alley, x 23.3x22.1x58; Amanda Busch to Frederick J. Herzog ... $31,000
CHARLES ST, 54, 20x95; William D. Koopman to [illegible] ... 1
CHESTNUT ST, e s, 22.5 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x44.10 to New Bowery, x 25.4x38.10; David M. Koehler to Joseph Hughes ... 1
CORNELL AV, n s, 25 ft e of Cedar St, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Robert Mattery ... 400
DELANCEY ST, 254, n s, 25.2x100; George F. Frick to John O'Connor ... 100
FORSYTH ST, 128, 25x100; Rachel [illegible] to Joseph [illegible] ... 1
[illegible] ST, 55, 25x100; Annie Roggen to [illegible] Weiss ... 1
HIGH BRIDGE [illegible], n s, part of Plot 30, [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES ST, [illegible] Gomez and another to [illegible] and another ... 13,750
LOTS [illegible] map [illegible] estate of [illegible] John Gomez to [illegible] ... 1
MARMION AV, w s, [illegible] ft s of 177th St, [illegible]; Hattie Weil and another to Arthur Gorsch ... 4,325
MINFORD PLACE, e s, [illegible] ft n of Jennings St, [illegible]; Philip J. Lesky to Edward [illegible] ... 100
MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, [illegible]; Jonas Weil and another to Harris Scal ... 100
MORRIS AV, e s, [illegible] ft s of High Bridge Road, 100x125; Charles Schlesinger to Henry F. Crosby ... Exchange
RAILROAD AV, e s, Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, map of the village of Morrisania, 105.8x129.7x100x167.2; Albert C. Hencken to Morris Mandelstein ... 21,000
SHERIFF ST, 51, 20.2x90; George F. Frick to John O'Connor ... 100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 155.5 ft n of 171st St, 16.8x106.6; Arthur Gorsch to Hattie Weil ... 2,000
WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 50x108.3 to Mill Brook, x 50.2x102; George Lippmann to Arthur Gorsch ... 1
WELLESLEY ST, n s, 25.1 ft e of Kirkside Av, 50.1x94.8; Henry C. Schroeder to Emma L. Schroeder ... 1
1ST AV, 345, n w corner 20th St, 20x60; Cornelius F. Cronin to Peter Doelger ... 100
2D AV, e s, 82.7 ft s of 12th St, 20.8x100; Wilhelmina F. Balbach to Thomas J. McLaughlin ... Exch.
3D AV, 1,764, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Henry F. Crosby to Charles Schlesinger ... 1
3D ST, 382, s s, 100 ft w of Lewis St, 23x70x32.2x70.7; George J. Harley and others to T. Annie Harley ... 1
3D AV, n w s, 260.5 ft s w of 167th St, 22x175; Mina Rabe to Gustav Strobel ... 12,000
3D ST, 312 East, 22.7x108; Hugo Cohn to Morris Solomon ... 1
4TH AV, w s, 46 ft n of 19th St, 18x58.9; James O. Halsey to Henrietta Pettis ... 100
6TH ST, 603 and 605 East, 50x70.10; Samuel Greenfeld to Michael Wielandt and another ... 25,850
6TH ST, 629 East, 25x90.10; Simon Adler and another to John F. Volck ... 100
6TH ST, 603 and 605 East, 50x70.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Greenfeld ... 1
6TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue C, 20.11x97; Levey Cohen to Harry Fischel ... 1
6TH ST, 628, s s, 320 ft w of Avenue C, 21x97; Max A. Zipser to Harry Fischel ... 1
11TH AV, 596, e s, 49.3 ft n of 44th St, 25x74; Frederick H. Nagel to Henry W. Mehrtens ... 1
17TH ST, s s, 162 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Simon Adler and others to H. B. Kirk ... 1
17TH ST, 452 West, 25x92; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Sanford B. Stifter ... 1
18TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of Avenue C, 25x½ block; Helen F. Clark and others to Harriet M. Williams ... 4,000
18TH ST, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92; Conrad Zeeger to Daniel J. Carroll ... 6,000
18TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92; Harriet M. Williams to Daniel J. Carroll ... 6,000
24TH ST, 427 West, 25x98.9; George J. Wesslau to Lavinia M. Seaman ... 1
37TH ST, 156 East, 20x98.9; George H. Robinson and another, executors, to Mary S. Miles ... 1
54TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.5; Julia R. Riker, individually and as executrix, to Henry Elias Brewing Company ... 20,000
60TH ST, 39, n s, 169 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Bessie Jacobs to Murray C. Danenbaum ... 32,900
61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Thomas L. Moore to James B. Moore and another ... 1
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Susanna S. Minturn to Germain H. Marx ... 1
63D ST, 149 West; Joseph E. Weed to Joseph L. Stanton ... 15,060
72D ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henry R. Mount and wife to Philipp Steuernagel ... 1
72D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; William J. Sloane and another to Louis von Schwaenfluegel ... 1
78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; John H. Kearns to John F. Schroeder, correction deed ... 1
78TH ST, 173 West, 22.6x102.2; Emma C. Crossman and another to Eunice E. Haff ... 10
80TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Heyman Kaufman and wife to Frank A. Blab ... 21,000
81ST ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; George Tillmanns to Simon Adler ... 1
81ST ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; Bertha O. E. Weiss to Simon Adler ... 1
81ST ST, 143 West, 19x102.2; Daniel B. Freedman to Winifred T. Johnes ... 1
82D ST, 202 and 204 West, 38x102.2; Amy Marsh to Thomas J. McLaughlin ... Exch.
85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; John C. Barth to Helen Stein ... 1
85TH ST, n s, 374.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x97.6; Solon Humphreys and others, trustees, to Mary De Rivera ... 5,000
86TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 31.11x102.2; Mary Giantz to Max Solomon ... 33,300
92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Edward Baer and others to Emanuel Raunheim ... Exch.
93D ST, 66 East, 21x100.8; Simon Uhlfelder to Carl Rosenstock and another ... 1
98TH ST, 105 and 107 West, 50x100.11; Bryon Clark to John B. Clark ... 1
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Morris Mandelstein to Albert C. Hencken ... 75,000
99TH ST, 275 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; William R. Potts and another, executors, to Mary H. Abbott, one-half part ... 2,500
99TH ST, 275 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; William G. Audenried, executor, to Mary H. Abbott ... 2,500
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Euphemia S. Mitchell to Thomas Frazier ... 100
105TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Columbus Av, 55x100.11x irregular; John Casey to George F. Frick ... 100
107TH ST, 75 East, 16x100.11; George H. Huber to Minnie Huber ... 1
114TH ST, 42 West, 20.5x100.11; Adolph Balschun and wife to Louis Blaeck ... 100
114TH ST, 421 East, 25x100.11; Margaret Wagner to Carmella Palaimo ... 13,000
115TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Emily L. Felt ... 1
115TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to E. Benjamin Ramsdell ... 1
120TH ST, 310 West, 25.1x100.11; Emily L. Felt to Eugene C. Potter ... 1
121ST ST, s s, 357 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Bertha Geggus to Catharine V. Brady ... 1
121ST ST, 304 West, 27x100.11; Delia A. Gallagher to Thomas J. Grant ... 1
122D ST, 171 East, 21x irregular; Julius Katzenberg to Charles Naarden ... 9,000
130TH ST, 121 West, 18x99.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary Farrell ... 13,600
130TH ST, 121 West, 18x99.11; Mary E. Troup and another to Mary Farrell ... 400
133D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Nathan Wise to Henry Fehn ... 100
134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William F. B. Redman to James F. Sullivan ... 1
134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Louis Lese and wife to Mary F. Connor ... 19,000
137TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; Simon Adler to George Tillmanns and another ... Exchange
138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 125x200 to 139th St; also, 138th St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 to 139th St; H. B. Kirk and wife to Simon Adler and another ... 1
139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x104.11; William H. Hunt to George C. Goebel ... 1
141ST ST, s s, 184.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21.8x irregular; Timothy Sullivan to William F. B. Redman ... 1
145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 31.6x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Wilhelmina F. Balbach ... 1
145TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15.6x99.11; 145th St, s s, 241.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.6x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Amy Marsh ... Omitted
147TH ST, 423 West, 18x99.11; John Ruddell to Sophie C. Mager ... 100
157TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, runs e to bulkhead line x s e to 156th St, x w to old River St, x irregular to 156th St, x w 50 x n 99.10 x w 50 x s 99.10 to 156th St, x w 75 x n 99.10 x w 50 x n 99.10 to beginning, with land under water; Sarah Lynch to Harriet G. Coogan ... 1
164TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; Charlotte M. Stoker to Elizabeth H. Du Bois ... 6,500
175TH ST, 682 East, 16.8x108; Jacob Zaser and wife to Charles Doll ... 5,900
180TH ST, 669, s s, 114.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 17.10x118.8; Charles H. Thornton and another to William C. Beith, Jr. ... 1
187TH ST, n s, 100.6 ft w of 11th Av, 19.9x94.10; Thomas J. Grant to Delia A. Gallagher ... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADEE, Ellen L., and others to Samuel B. Clark and another; 24 Broad St, and 22 and 24 New St, 1 year ... $12,100
DARMODY, Daniel, to James Broderick; 302 Pleasant Av, 5 1-12 years, $1,500 to ... 1,800
HARRELL, Charles L., agent, to A. D. G. Wernke; 1,597 and 1,599 Amsterdam Av, 5 years ... $1,000 and 1,500
HEILNER, Emanuel, and others to Charles W. Damarest and another; 155 West 125th St, 3 years ... 1,800
MAYERS, Selig, to Patrick Finlay and another; 834 Columbus Av, 2 3-12 years ... 1,200
PADULA, Maria, to Leonard Norera; 529 and 531 East 13th St, 2 years ... 2,400
SMITH, James D., to James D. Smith and another; 571 and 573 Hudson St, 5 1-12 years ... 4,000
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Washington H. Taylor; Clinton Place, s s, 213.11 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11, 21 years ... 325
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Washington H. Taylor; Clinton Place, s s, 53 ft w of Mercer St, 25.5x irregular, 21 years ... $800, 1,000
WARD, Sylvester L. H., to Theodore Kruger; 589 Broadway, 5 years ... 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELL, Ferdinand A., to Oliver L. Pilat; s s of 42d St, 76.8 ft w of Madison Av, ¼ year ... $5,000
ADLER, Simon, to George Tillmanns and another; 216 East 81st St, 1 year ... 1,600
ADLER, Simon, and Henry B. Kirk, [illegible]

[illegible]

BRODERICK, James, to [illegible] Schmid; 302 Pleasant Av, [illegible] demand ... 5,000
CONNOR, Mary F., to Louis Lese and another; n s of 134th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ... 6,000
CONNOR, Mary F., to Louis Lese and another; e s of Intervale Av, 90 ft s of 167th St, collateral ... 5,000
DANENBAUM, Murray C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39 East 60th St, 3 years ... 16,500
FALCONER, William H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 41st St, 217 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ... 3,000
FALCONER, William H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 41st St, 238 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ... 2,000
FARRELL, Catharine F., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Lafayette St, 90 ft w of Prospect Av, installments ... 2,500
FEHN, Henry, to Nathan Wise; s s of 133d St, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ... 7,000
FELT, Emily L., to James R. Plum, executor, &c.; s s of 120th St, 250.1 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years ... 20,000
FELT, Emily L., to Lillian S. Gillespie; 310 West 120th St, 3 years ... 20,000
FELT, Emily L., to Lewis B. Atterbury; 312 West 120th St, 3 years ... 20,000
FELT, Emily L., to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 115th St, 190 ft w of Park Av, 1 year ... 10,000
FICKE, Henry A. and Caroline, to Henry Kroger; 319 West 118th St, 3 years ... 3,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Solomon H. Kohn, executor of Morris Kohn; 115 and 117 Ludlow St, 5 years ... 19,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 6th St, 195 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, (two mortgages) ... 11,000
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles Frazier & Co.; n s of 102d St, 182.6 ft e of Boulevard, or Drive, installments ... 7,407
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles Frazier & Co.; n s of 102d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments ... 7,407
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Euphemia S. Mitchell; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments ... 7,407
FRICK, George F. and Augusta, to John Casey; s s of 105th St, 105 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years ... 12,500
GORDON, Mary A., to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors; n s of 80th St, 245 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years ... 15,000
GORSCH, Arthur and Sophie, to Hattie Weil; w s of Marmion Av, 383.9 ft from 177th St, 3 years ... 2,000
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 603-605 6th St, 2 years ... 4,500
HARRINGTON, Dennis, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 64th St, 397 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year ... 10,000
HEINTZ, Charles, to Mary Harrison; 509 East 82d St, 3 years ... 12,000
HILLIARD, Frederick C., to Charles E. Wilmot; n s of 82d St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year ... 5,000
HUBER, Minnie, to Nicholas Schloeder; 75 East 107th St, 3 and 1 years, (2 mortgages) ... 2,500
HUBER, Minnie, to Nicholas Schloeder; 77 East 107th St, 1 year ... 500
LAKE, William H., to Edward Goldschmidt; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 495 ft n of 141st St, and adjoining parcels, 3 years, (five mortgages) ... 82,500
LANGBEIN, Leonard J., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 242 East 75th St, installments and 3 years, (two mortgages) ... 11,000
LEITNER, Jacob, to Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as guardian; s s of Westchester Av, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 3 years ... 9,500
LEITNER, Jacob, to Henry R. Beekman, trustee, &c.; s s of Westchester Av, 115.2 ft w of Wales Av, 3 years ... 9,500
LINCK, John, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 302 to 316 Willis Av, (eight mortgages,) 5 years ... 136,000
LOWRIE, Thomas, to John W. Cornish; 1,052 Jackson Av, 2 years ... 1,000
LOWRIE, Thomas, to John W. Cornish; 1,050 Jackson Av, 2 years ... 1,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Albert C. Hencken; e s of Railroad Av, Lots 6 to 9, map of the village of Morrisania, demand ... 10,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of Railroad Av, Lots 6 to 9, map of the Village of Morrisania, demand ... 6,250
MARX, Germain H., to Susanna S. Minturn; s s of 62d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years ... 15,000
MARX, Germain H., to Susanna S. Minturn; s s of 62d St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years ... 15,000
MOORE, James B. and Arthur J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 62d St, 2 years ... 16,000
NAARDEN, Charles, to Julius Katzenberg; n s of 122d St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year ... 1,500
ROSENBAUM, Sigmund D., to Bank for Savings; s s of 108th St, 76.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years ... 42,000
ROSENSTOCK, Carl and Philip, to Simon Uhlfelder; 66 East 93d St, 5 years ... 8,600
SCAL, Harris, to Jonas Weil and another; s s of Monroe St, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, installments ... 9,000
SCHOLL, William, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Jackson or Beaumont Av, 138.1 ft s of 153d St, installments ... 2,500
SEAMAN, Lavinia M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 24th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year ... 11,000
SOLOMON, Morris, to Adolph Pawel; 312 East 3d St, installments ... 3,000
SOLOMON, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 312 East 3d St, 1 year ... 1,000
STEUERNAGEL, Philipp, to Henry R. Mount; s s of 72d St, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year ... 3,000
STRANG, Emily, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 360 West 122d St, 3 years ... 10,000
STRAUSS, Hermann, to Frederic De P. Forster; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, (two mortgages,) 2 months ... 27,000
STROBEL, Gustav, to Mina Rabe; n w s of 3d Av, 260.5 ft s w of 167th St, 4 years ... 7,000
SULLIVAN, James F., to William F. B. Redman; n s of 134th St, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year ... 1,600
SWIFT, Richard, to Elizabeth Thieme; s s of Morgan Av, Lot 92, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston at Throg's Neck, 1 year ... 100
THE HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to Julia R. Riker, executrix; s s of 54th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years ... 10,000
UMFREVILLE, Charlotte, to Solomon B. Kraus; 3,471 and 3,473 3d Av, 3 years ... 14,000
VAN LIEW, Harry A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 56th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years ... 4,500
VON RAITZ, Feodor, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 96th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year ... 25,000
WEISS, Esther, to Annie Roggen; 55 Henry St, 2 years ... 4,000
WELLS, Benton E., to Frederick Herrmann; w s of Bristow St, 395 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year ... 500
WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth to Samuel Greenfeld; 603 and 605 6th St, 1 year ... 1,850
WILLIAMSON, Frank, to Mary E. Williamson; e s of Lenox Av, 25 ft s of 131st St, 9 months ... 6,300

Lis Pendens.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 100 ft and 200 ft n of 184th St, each 50x100; Dennis L. Delaney against Carrie J. Singhi and another, (foreclosure of two mechanic's liens;) attorney J. J. Brady.
FRANKLIN ST, 195 and 197; Washington St, 339; George H. Coutts against Joseph A. Cutter, (partition;) attorney, F. G. Wild.
GRAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x186.10x50.7x144.11; Dennis L. Delaney against Carrie J. Singhi and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Brady.
STANTON ST, 143; Amelia Schmidt against Charles Michenfelder and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125.10 ft n e of 4th St, 24.2x150, Morrisania; Israel C. Jones against Thomas G. Hammond, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Smith.
50TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Philip Stremel against Dennis J. Menton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Cushing.
96TH ST, 180 West; Herman Lewinson against Herman Bonner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Mabel Slade against James Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd, Jr.
113TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Annie G. Smith against James Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd, Jr.
113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Peter Donald against James Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T. H. Harris.
128TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; George B. Ashley against the Eleventh Ward Bank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. P. Cobb.
139TH ST, 528 to 538 West; Henry Brown and Henry Brown, Jr., against James Dale and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAER, Edward, to Tillie Davis ... Nom.
BUSH, George W., to Isabella J. Bush ... Nom.
CRAWFORD, Alice, and others, executors, to John G. Crawford and another ... Nom.
DODIN, Josephine F., to Alice M. Bailey ... $1,625
ECKEL, Philip and Pauline, to Mary Zinser ... 1,900
FERNSCHILD, George J., to Louise C. C. Fernschild ... 3,300
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ... 1,250
HASSEY, Emilie A., executor, to Joseph Peiser and another, executors ... 4,500
JAMES, Willis D., to Richard P. Charles ... Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August Limbert, trustee ... 11,545
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Anna C. S. Hassey ... 5,000
RIKER, Julia R., executor, to Samuel Untermyer ... 10,000
SCHLOEDER, Nicholas, to George H. Huber ... Nom.
SPRAGUE, Henry L., to Annie B. Ritterband ... 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to [illegible] Dennis ... 4,000
WOOLSEY, Charles W., as guardian, to Alice S. Woolsey ... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 281 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x100; David R. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] corner of [illegible] Av, [illegible]; Joseph G. Clement against William S. [illegible], owner and contractor ... 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

STANTON ST, 52 and 54; Isidore Jackson, with Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg and Harry Meyer, 11 payments $15,000
134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein with Mary F. Connor, 12 payments ... 24,000

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, April 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Adjourned cases.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Hahn vs. Goodman.
6—J. C. Ayer Co. vs. Ayers.
Cases Noticed.
7—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
8—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
9—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
10—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
11—Sands vs. Greeley.
12—Reynolds vs. Buckley.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
15—Jamison vs. Tinsley.
16—Love vs. Wheeler.
17—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry.
18—Espinazzolo vs. Commissioners of Immigration.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Electric and Equipment Co. vs. Hofstock.
2—Goucher vs. Probst Con. Co.
3—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
4—Nulson & Rogers vs. Romaine.
5—Everard vs. Hammerstein.
6—Halladay vs. Gass.
7—Beggar Student's Pleasure Socy. vs. Loewenthal.
8—In re Fechteler.
9—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
10—Centaur Co. vs. Pollitz.
11—Hall vs. Bloch.
12—Dals vs. Dumay.
13—In re Nelson.
14—In re Birney.
15—In re Leavitt.
16—In re Peck.
17—In re Lynch.
18—In re Rosenblatt.
19—Tucker vs. Fin de Siecle Comb Co.
20—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
21—Wilkes vs. Walker.
22—Staats vs. Mulholland.
23—Ballou vs. Brackin.
24—Adams vs. Ball.
25—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
26—Lasher vs. Salvin.
27—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
28—Bant vs. Faber.
29—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. same.
30—Nassau Bank vs. same.
31—Central Nat. Bank vs. same.
32—Schilling vs. Schilling's Cement & Asphalt Co.
33—Vogel vs. Sessions.
34—In re Brown.
35—In re Am. Gas Control Co.
36—Welden vs. Brown.
37—Townsend vs. Baker.
38—Hanson vs. Longwell.
39—Old Pardee Coal Co. vs. Hunt.
40—Costello vs. Costello.
41—Herzog vs. Reinmuller.
42—Lange vs. Hirsch.
43—In re Le Forte.
44—Adler vs. Thuren.
45—In re Bennett.
46—In re Bostwick.
47—Lichtenstein Bros. Co. vs. Marum.
48—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
49—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
50—People, &c., vs. Applegate.
51—Freeman vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery, &c.
52—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery, &c.
53—Richardson vs. Richardson.
54—Wilchinsky vs. Loft.
55—Dansiger vs. Keller.
56—Flynn vs. Rogers.
57—Church vs. Montgomery.
58—Lalor vs. Samuels.
59—Bean vs. Morrill.
60—People, &c., vs. Havestadt.
61—In re Camp.
62—Siegbert vs. Simonson.
63—People, &c., vs. Kremer.
64—Garber vs. Gottesfeld.
65—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
66—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
67—People, &c., vs. Sartori.
68—In re Nelson Av.
69—Haag vs. Natheson.
70—Suffield vs. Suffield.
71—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
72—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—Heilbron vs. Herzog.
74—Lindenheimer vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
75—Bell vs. Miller.
76—Washburn vs. Adams.
77—Snecker vs. Snecker.
78—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
79—Aschenbremer vs. Commissioner of Taxes.
80—Allentown Rolling Mills vs. Dwyer.
81—Perkins vs. Fisher.
82—Murtha vs. Flood.
83—In re Garrey.
84—Dowd vs. Pfisterer.
85—McCarthy vs. Farrell.
86—Stake vs. Stake.
87—Dingeldin vs. Bingham.
88—Kennedy vs. McCabe.
89—Bassett vs. Wells.
90—In re Dahlenan.
91—Union Distilling Co. vs. Rosenhain.
92—Child vs. Child.
93—People, &c., vs. Board of Estimate & Apportionment.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6037—Levy vs. Passavant.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6230—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broade.
6088—Roberts vs. Roberts.
5815—Pierson vs. Van Bergen.
5896—Phelan vs. Phelan.
6126—Klinkenberg vs. Klinkenberg.
6232—Mikola vs. Mikola.
6244—Nat. B'k of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6316—McKnight vs. Geon.
6329—Van Buren vs. Heinrich.
6337—Carswell vs. Burrell.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.
5097—Hayden vs. Simons
5768—Hall vs. Hall.
5816—Tchermack vs. Tchermack.
5855—Baker vs. Baker.
5071—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Levitt.
6063—Smith vs. Flaherty
6039—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5344—Mulrein vs. Weissbecker.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
12798—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
15714—Dunkin vs. Nafis.
15806—Fleischer vs. Altman.
13154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.
15264—Rush vs. Bishop.
15278—Schulze vs. same.
15279—Same vs. same.
14561—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Raymond.
15346—Goddard vs. Harris.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
15621—Vassel vs. Rosenfeld.
15141—Edwards vs. Mayhem.
15259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15332—Fifth Nat. Bank vs. Schneider.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
15666—Hatch vs. Dupignac.
15667—Hatch vs. Turner.
13072—Centennial Nat. Bank vs. Stewart.
14675—Spiegel vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8156—Carragher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8157—Kennedy vs. same.
10026—Miller vs. Cohen.
2329—Carpenter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1222—Emerald & H. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
9708—Hecker vs. Callan.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7421—McDonald vs. Marri.
8182—Collins vs. Frame.
10092—Jackson vs. Madigan.
8326—Reynolds vs. Smith
8327—Same vs. same.
9083—Boney vs. Smith.
10600—Spielman vs. Lecor.
5651—Birdsall vs. McNally.
8702—Perkins vs. Price.
5353—Steiner vs. Eq. Gas Light Co.
8210—Ullman vs. Gorman.
5744—Sullivan vs. Hausling.
7607—Crawford vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5961—Gans vs. Heilman.
7604—Stierle vs. Schnauesser.
Inquests.
10445—Miller vs. Howe.
6503—Bachman vs. Bachman.
10389—Hanan vs. Balcom.
9909—Calkins & Co. vs. Bisinger.
10414—Johnston vs. Patterson.
10101—Bunzl vs. Langenzen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. for trial.

9124—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10230—Lemberger vs. Walton.
10632—Kelly vs. Kitching.
[illegible]—Kaiser vs. Morning Journal Assn.
[illegible]—Same vs. Weil.
10942—Noble vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10251—[illegible] vs. Roberts.
[illegible]—Acer vs. Dawson.
[illegible]
[illegible]
8562—Lichtenfels vs. Lawton.
3472—Curry vs. Munson.
4173—Weiner vs. Tompkins.
7947—Leck vs. Rudd.
8300—Glass vs. Glass.
9129—O'Beirne vs. Cary.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Mayer, &c.
[illegible]—Weisman vs. Abramson.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Dempsey.
[illegible]—Spencer vs. Conn. T. & E. S. Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] Co. vs. Kraus.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] II., V., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—[illegible], S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Benjamin Hirshberg.
2—Francis Patterson.
3—James Flanagan.
4—Joseph P. Hale.
5—John J. Irvin.
6—Same.
7—Joseph Hubacher.
8—John Kurz.
9—Ladurge Kuhn.
10—James O'Hare.
11—Andrew J. Garvey.
12—Laura Wiggins.
13—Davis Falk.
14—Joseph C. Barnes.
15—Charles L. Brust.
16—Francis Pott.
17—Anne A. Morse.
18—Henry J. Newton.
19—Thomas Arden.
20—Mary E. Brewman.
21—Terence Kenny.
22—William Steinway.
23—Ame A. Moorse.
24—John J. Gorman.
25—Robert [illegible].
26—John D. [illegible].
27—Philip M. Platt.
28—Elizabeth [illegible].
29—Richard Stout.
30—William H. Moore.
31—James Wallace.
32—James Wallace.
33—Joseph W. Dreyer.
34—Elizabeth Russell.
35—William H. Dilworth.
Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Ottilie Kuehn.
At 10:30 A. M.
Charles F. Winthrop.
Charles H. Byrne.
John Callahan.
At 2 P. M.
Kate M. Colligan.
Mary A. Storey.
Michael Neuman.
Louis Hartmann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Byrnes and Cowan for the People.

1—John Worthington. | 2—Thomas Flynn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Spear—L. L. Van Allen. Braman vs. del Monte—William G. Davies. Slade vs. Lumley—Edward L. Patterson. Nelson vs. Connelly—John S. Smith. Smith vs. Fountain—Julius H. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Browning vs. Foster—Obed H. Sanderson. Ackerman vs. Johnsen—S. L. H. Ward. Corn Exchange Bank vs. Van Wagener—William J. A. McKim. Pitt vs. Hicks—S. H. Olin.

SUPREME COURT—Werner, J.—Harold vs. McBean—Miles Rosenbleueth.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Charles Pierce vs. James R. S. Lake—M. A. Lesser.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Jonas Gichner vs. Isydor Colle—Louis Lowenstein.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V. Keogh, J.

2945—O'Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
2955—Hutchinson vs. Monaghan.
2992—Smith vs. Munnick.
2994—Redfield vs. Willis.
3016—Sitzman vs. Solomon.
3050—D'Arcy vs. L. I. R. R.
3054—McCauley vs. Pakas, (for inquest.)
3058—Farrell vs. B. H. R. R.
3081, 3082—Helmke vs. B. H. R. R.
3083—Tichy vs. B. H. R. R.
3084, 3085—Miln vs. Nassau R. R.
3090—Johnson vs. Lord.
3099—Sacks vs. Bothwell.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
3124—Frazey vs. B. H. R. R.
3145—Mullen vs. Tyler.
3146—Kelly vs. Norwich Trans. Co.
3157—Lowrey vs. Satterlee et al.
1718—Monaghan vs. B. H. R. R.
2915—Moquin vs. Bennett.
3160—Geary vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3171, 3220—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3163—Winer vs. Nassau R. R.
3179—Bisbee vs. B. H. R. R.
3182—Boughan vs. Press Pub. Co.
3188—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
3196—Samuels vs. Swezey's Son & Co.
3205—Hyde & Gload Mfg. Co. vs. Deering.
3213—Kelly vs. Braumoorth et al.
3216—Friday vs. Wiedhopf.
3224—Kick vs. Nassau R. R.
3234—Shanks vs. Stumpf
3235—Cropsey et al. vs. Lagesson.
3241—Farrell vs. Tatham.
1071—Nickerson vs. Piel et al.
1950—Duffy vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3245—Speranza vs. Calandriello.
3246—Udell vs. McMahon.
3247—Alexander vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3248—Hixford vs. Long Island R. R.
3250—Arbuckle vs. Bedford.
3250½—Belding vs. Smith et al.
3251—Lockhoff vs. N. Y. Cond. Milk Co.
3252—Flanigan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3254—King vs. Maurer.
3255—Fallon vs. Doody.
3256—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
3256½—Owen vs. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
3257—Binny vs. Carney.
3258—Standard Terra Cotta Co. vs. Gerdts.
3259—People vs. Roco.
3260—Flatbush Gas Co. vs. Brown.
3261—Cohen vs. Jacobs.
3262—Graham vs. National Lead Co.
3263, 3264—O'Hara vs. City of Brooklyn.
3265—Murch vs. Brown.
3266—Quinn vs. Stewart
3267—Eiseman vs. B'k'n El. R. R.
3268, 3269—Zimmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
3270—Donahue vs. Birdseye.
3271—Adelman vs. Liebruger.
3272—Woodward vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3273—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3274—Bennett vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3275—McKenna vs. Met. Street R. R.
3276—Cosgrove vs. Katz.
3277—Schmidt vs. Hildebrand.
3278—Morrisey, Jr., vs. Nassau R. R.
3279—Neil vs. Dettmar.
3280—Wallman vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3283—Allen vs. Brooklyn & Rockaway R. R.
3284—Van Dorn vs. Martin et al.
3285—McHenry vs. Force
3286—Swithenbank vs. Rouse.
3287—So. B'klyn R. R. & Term. Co. vs. B'klyn, Bath & West End R. R.
3288—Roy vs. Rosensweig.
3289—O'Hearn vs. Oseau
3290—O'Connell vs. Nassau R. R.
3291—Elliott vs. Wilson.
3292—Jennings vs. Walsh.
3293—Reynolds vs. Br'klyn Bank.
3294—Holmes vs. Oppenheim.
3295—Krecker vs. Nassau R. R.
3296—De Wolfe vs. Abraham et al.
3297—Van Wagner vs. Long Island R. R.
3298—Pain's Fireworks Co. vs. Lloyd.
3299—Williams vs. Press Pub. Co.
3300—McFadden vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
3301—Carson vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3302—Moore vs. same.
3303—Shea vs. Mahland et al.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
3305—Murray et al. vs. Turner.
3306—Taylor vs. Investment Corporation.
3307—Horohoe vs. Br'klyn Heights R. R.
3308—Nott vs. Connor.
3309—Lockwood & Co. vs. Manne.
3310—Glynn vs. Irving Savings Institution.
3312—Casey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3313—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
3314—Kelly vs. L'Hommedieu et al.
3315—Lansing vs. Coney Isl. & B'klyn R. R.
3316—Walsh vs. Weber.
3317—Ferd Munch Brewery vs. Cowles.
3318—Davis vs. Supreme Lodge Knights, &c.
3319—Darling vs. Birkett.
3320—Ranken vs. Donovan et al.
3321—Bush vs. Dennis.
3323—Comr. of Charities vs. Brown et al.
3324—Jacobson vs. Pierce.
3325—Fogarty vs. Weld et al.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. same.
3329—Hyland vs. same.
3330—Whalen vs. Monahan.
3331—Rock vs. Rock.
3332—Excelsior Electric Co. vs. Aronson.
3333—Egan vs. Derenthal.
3334—Ward vs. Marsters.
3336—French vs. Graves.
3337, 3340—Froeb vs. Phyfe et al.
3338—Peterson vs. Brown et al.
3339—Dorsey vs. Scottron.
3341—Kalbfleisch vs. Tumbridge.
3342—McFadden vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3343—Schnapil vs. Trapp et al.
3344—Schaad vs. Rocker
3345—Dillingham vs. Volckenning.
3346—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
3347—Solomon vs. same.
3347½—Hicks vs. N. J. Car Spring Co.
3348—Tuttle vs. Cody & Salisbury Wild West.
3349—Shapiro vs. Nassau R. R.
3350—Williamson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3351—Liebeowicz vs. Rose.
3352—St. Louis Car Co. vs. Atlantic Av. R.R.
3353—Wyler vs. Dechent et al.
3354—Hayes vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3355—Renwick vs. same.
3356—Reilly vs. Sampson et al.
3357—Piconette vs. Piel et al.
3358—Rose vs. City of Brooklyn.
3359—Nafis vs. Inter-State Casualty Co.
3360—Hedenberg vs. City of Brooklyn.
3361—Perry vs. Flor.
3362—Osborn vs. Pickering.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3362.

BAUER'S THIRD SENTENCE.

He Is Now to Serve Twenty Years and Seven Months.

Paul Bauer, better known as George W. Duval, was convicted for a third time within a week before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. He was on trial for robbing Sadie Miller of several hundred dollars' worth of diamonds. The trial began yesterday morning and the case went to the jury at 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The jury was out only a few minutes.

Recorder Goff sentenced Bauer to State prison for seven years and seven months, which, with his two other sentences, makes twenty years and seven months' imprisonment. The Recorder in pronouncing sentence told the prisoner that he was a most dangerous person.

Bauer showed no signs of carrying out his threats of suicide or escape. As he came up the stairs from the prison pen to hear the verdict he was singing an air from an Italian opera.

Verdict on the Olsen Case.

The Coroner's jury investigating the death of Henry D. Olsen, the member of the Grand Jury which indicted the Brooklyn officials last week, and who was said to have been offered a bribe of $10,000, returned a verdict on Wednesday night that he met his death from a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted. The testimony of Mrs. Alfred M. Hild, Mr. Olsen's daughter, was to the effect that her father had told her that a bribe had been offered him, and a number of anonymous letters asking the juror to meet the writer in the Clarendon Hotel were shown. The mysterious elements in the case will be investigated by the District Attorney's office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.

65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 135th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass in front of this property on 138th Street.

For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
PEABODY,
102-104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator; hall service; rents $65.00 per month.
ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST AND CEDARHURST,
35-41 East 50th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heat; hall service; rents $40.00 to $55.00 per month.
10-12 EAST 130TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $66.00 and $75.00 per month.
227-237 WEST 135TH ST.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40.00 to $50.00 per month.
269 WEST 136TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; gas range; rent $48.00 per month.
267 WEST 139TH ST.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; rent $50.00 per month.
272 WEST 139TH ST.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40.00 and $42.50 per month.
Janitors on Premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson,
large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land, fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from Riverdale Railroad Station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
BANKERS, BROKERS, LAWYERS
1 NASSAU ST.
Northwest Corner Wall St.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x61.
Will divide to suit.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
The most desirably situated and complete office building in this section.
FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL,
9 Pine Street.

TO LET TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST OF good standing, an office, bedroom, and bathroom on first floor; Broadway side of the Rutland, Broadway and 57th St.; handsomely decorated, carpeted, and curtained; will fully furnish if desired; rent, $1,200 to $1,500. Apply at office of the Rutland.

DOWN-TOWN BUILDINGS TO LET
Water St., Broad St., Bowery,
Murray St., Maiden Lane,
North Moore St., Coenties Slip;
ALSO PARTS OF BUILDINGS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE F. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. [illegible]

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles [illegible], as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles [illegible], as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City.
mh11-1aw6wF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 161th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammond, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann Sheridan, Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.,
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
m4-1aw6wF&ap15

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.
HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.,
New Brunswick, N. J.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 13th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.
JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wF&May13

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the [illegible] day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March [illegible], 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM [illegible] KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&[illegible]

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Killingly, located at Danielson, in the State of Connecticut, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
A. D. PUTNAM, Cashier.
Dated March 28, 1898.

[illegible] BRECKINRIDGE ARRESTED.

Charged with Giving a Worthless Check for Beer and Whisky.

[illegible] G. Breckinridge of 214 West Fourteenth Street, who says that he is a cousin of ex-Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with passing a worthless check for $50, and was held for examination next Thursday. The complainant, Harry Crozier, a saloon keeper, says that on Feb. 1 Breckinridge handed him a check for $50, in payment for beer and whisky delivered at the defendant's house. The check was drawn on the Garfield National Bank, and when Crozier presented it for payment he was told at the bank that Breckinridge had closed his account there.

He made a demand upon Breckinridge to settle, and when the latter refused swore out a warrant for his arrest.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Trustees of the George Washington Memorial Association Meet.

The Trustees of the George Washington Memorial Association, which was organized a year ago, met at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday to make arrangements for the next semi-annual meeting of the association. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston, the President, in speaking of the organization and its objects, said:

"Our object, first of all, is to promote a patriotic interest in the bequest made by President Washington for the establishment of a National university and to raise a fund for the erection of an administration building for the university, the corner stone of which shall be laid on or near the one hundredth anniversary of his bequest in its behalf."

She said that the association proposed to raise $250,000 for a memorial building, and if the university were not chartered on a broad and liberal basis by the time the fund was raised, the association would request Congress to rededicate to its original purpose the site which Washington set aside for such a university a hundred years ago.

Over 500 charter members were admitted to the association yesterday.

AUSTRIANS VISIT THE MAYOR.

The Commander of the Donau Courteously Received.

Lieut. Ludwig Ridder von Hohnel, acting Captain of the Austrian warship Donau, now in the harbor, paid an official visit yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck. He was accompanied by Consul General Stockinger of Austria, who introduced him to the Mayor. The Mayor received his visitors with great cordiality, in marked contrast to the reception he accorded Capt. Eulate of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya four weeks ago. He invited Lieut. von Hohnel and the Consul General to seats, and talked pleasantly with them for ten minutes.

The Austrian commander speaks English fluently. He told the Mayor that he had lately come from Havana, but he did not refer to the existing complications between Spain and the United States, nor to the destruction of the Maine, except to say how deeply he, in common with all other sailors, was grieved at the loss of so many brave seamen.

The Mayor told him of a visit he made to Austria not long ago, and spoke of the good roads he had found there for bicycling. When Lieut. von Hohnel was about to depart the Mayor left his chair, shook hands with him, and invited him to call again before his ship left the port.

Double Blockade on the Bridge.

There was a double blockade on the bridge about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On the land span of the north roadway at the Brooklyn side a car jumped the track and turned sideways, blocking wagons as well as cars. This caused a delay of twenty minutes before traffic was resumed. Shortly afterward a Gates Avenue car jumped the rails near the New York side and blocked the south roadway for about twenty minutes.

A Military Academy Assigns.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 31.—Prof. Richard F. Loss, proprietor of the Mount Holly Military Academy, has made an assignment. Lack of support is given as the reason for this action. Harry Cross is made assignee. He will not make public the estimated assets and liabilities until after he files his report.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the First Cavalry.—First Lieut. W. C. Rivers, from Troop D, to Troop I; First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, from Troop I, to Troop D.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, is extended five days.

The following-named officers having completed the course of instructions at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are relieved from further duty at the school: First Lieut. John L. Hayden, First Artillery; First Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Henry H. Lemly, Third Artillery; First Lieut. John H. McMahon, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Priton C. March, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. John K. Cree, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. William J. Snow, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery; Second Lieut. William Chamberlaine, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. George H. McManus, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Fourth Artillery. Lieut. Snow will proceed to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Battery D, First Artillery, and, excepting Lieuts. Lemly and March, the other officers named who are not already present with their batteries, or under orders to join them, will report for duty with their respective batteries without delay.

Navy.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee is ordered to the Secretary's office as special aide to the Secretary, March 30.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is ordered in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore, March 30.

Capt. Yates Stirling is ordered as a member of the Lighthouse Board March 30.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., is detached from the Vermont, March 30, and ordered to the Tecumseh.

Chief Engineer W. N. Little is detached from the Franklin March 30 and ordered to the naval station at Key West.

Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey is detached from duty at Hartford March 30 and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance for Companies at Bridgeport.

Lieut. A. Ward is detached from the navy yard, New York, March 30, and ordered with the Wasp.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell is detached from the Vermont March 30 and ordered with the Osceola.

Lieut. J. Hood is ordered to New York with the Hawk March 30.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland is detached from the Dolphin March 30 and ordered with the Eagle.

Ensign W. S. Crosley is detached from the Mayflower March 30 and ordered with the Algonquin.

Lieut. J. M. Helm is detached from the Lebanon March 30 and ordered with the Hornet.

Ensign W. Gherardi is detached from the Nashville March 30 and ordered with the Sioux.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard is detached from the Brooklyn March 30 and ordered with the Uncas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Wilmington arrived at Jacksonville March 30.

The Somers arrived at Pillau, Germany, March 31.

The Alice arrived at Norfolk March 31.

The Wheeling sailed from Port Angeles, Wash., for Seattle March 31.

The Columbia arrived at Fort Monroe March 31.

The Marietta arrived at Callao March 31.

The Columbia arrived at Hampton Roads March 31.

The Morrill arrived at Norfolk March 31.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—30 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

PREPARATORY GYMNASTIC TRAINING FOR young men intending to enter West Point or Annapolis can be had by addressing OTTO SCHERINI, D. G., care Dr. Guernsey, 180 Central Park South, New York City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

41ST ST.—Attractively furnished parlor floor in woman's clubhouse. Apply President, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family; willing to make herself generally useful. 61 Bank St., rear.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Wanted by young lady of good position and training a situation as companion; highest testimonials. Address, by letter, L. R. C., 26 East 38th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress; small private family; references. Box 277, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress. 671 8th Av., Fitzsimmons's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook; excellent baker; fine laundress; free after April 1. Present employer, 11 Livingston Place.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; English; Protestant; town or country; city reference. E. H., 220 East 25th St. Ring twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Connoly; reference. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German girl; will go out as maid and seamstress or nurse; best city references. E. D., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; three years' reference. 822 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to take fine lady's washing at home. J. Corado, 117 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman wants situation as laundress in private family; first-class reference; wages, $25. 686 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; well recommended; city reference. Anna McMahon, Box 384, 1,269 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By Protestant girl as parlormaid. 167 East 33d St., care of Mrs. Moore. Fourth floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By respectable colored man; four years best city reference. W. P., 40 West 67th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend honest, reliable and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. Amblard, 162 West 32d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable man and wife to take care of a house for a private family; no children; references from the best families. Caretaker, Box 320, 1,227 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Able to manage any kind of kitchen; best references. Competent, 270 West 23d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, respectable, middle-aged man; city or country; careful, stylish driver; A1 reference from first-class families as to good moral habits and ability, particularly last employer, S. M. Meeker, Esq., counselor at law, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend as thoroughly competent and trustworthy. I., 52 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; knows his business; best city reference; city or country. J. Talbert, Box 368, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Trustworthy; first-class reference. Apply at residence of employer, 14 East 58th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend an experienced and responsible gardener; married; small family; thoroughly understands flowers, vegetables; can take entire charge of gentleman's place. C. M., Box 153, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; thoroughly understands growing cut flowers, vegetables, and general management of gentleman's place; excellent references. M. M., Box 124, Times Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of silver, &c., gentlemen's clothes, furnace; can assist in garden and stable. Present employer, 11 Livingston Place.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede as useful man in private family; first-class city references. Ernst Delin, care Silverthorne, 417 7th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A useful maid; must be a very good seamstress; Protestant. Call at 26 East 48th St., Friday or Saturday, 10 to 12; must have good reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An efficient confidential secretary and stenographer in large law office; permanent place; good salary; no person need apply without unquestioned references, and considerable steady employment in some office; must write good hand; no heed to casual applications. H., Box 158, Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO START A legitimate brokerage (commission) business; one having a large acquaintance preferred. C. P. F., Box 8, 1,265 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

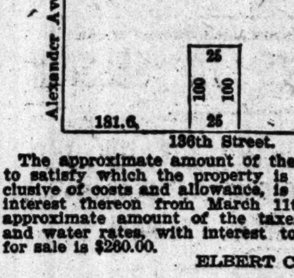
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

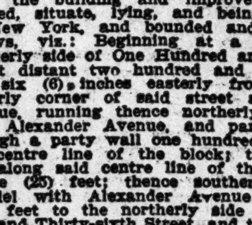
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,189.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

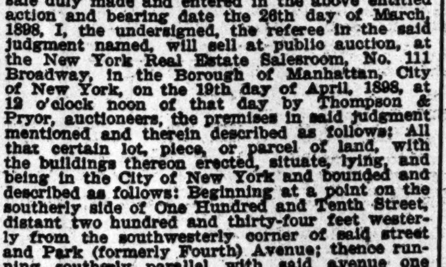
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,858.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

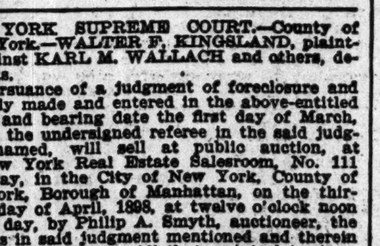
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,087.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and designated as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Abby E. Van Santvoord, as sole executrix, &c., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 245, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Welsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

f11-1aw8wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.

HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria..April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria..April 16, 10 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS....April 2
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria....Apl. 2	Alexandra....Apl. 16
Boadicea....Apl. 9	Winifreda....Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE

HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu....May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC....May 28, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, April 7. WARRIMOO, May 5.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Sat., April 2	Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6
Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4	Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M. Descriptive literature free upon application. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

[illegible]
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 10 AM | [illegible]
Lahn, [illegible]
Trave, [illegible]
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse [illegible]
[illegible] TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., Apr. 21, Noon
H. H. Meier....Thurs., April 21, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems....Apr. 9, 10 AM | [illegible]
Aller....Apr. 16, 10 AM | [illegible]
Werra....Apr. 23, 10 AM | [illegible]
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 14, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, Apr. 21, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
First Cabin, [illegible]; Second Cabin, [illegible]
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia....Apr. 1, [illegible] | Phoenicia, May 7, [illegible]
Pretoria....Apr. 9, [illegible] | Pennsylvania, May 14, [illegible]
Patria....Apr. 23, [illegible] | [illegible]
First cabin, [illegible]; second-class, [illegible]; steerage, [illegible]

TO THE Land of the Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 22. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. [illegible] HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS....April 6 | ST. LOUIS....April 27
PARIS....April 13 | NEW YORK....May 4
ST. PAUL....April 20 | ST. PAUL....May 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND....April 6 | KENSINGTON....April 20
FRIESLAND....April 13 | WESTERNLAND....April 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:23, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:30, Niagara Falls [illegible]; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday, for Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due [illegible], and St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday night, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL—Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Toledo, Cincinnati, and except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights, Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 275 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, N. Y.; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2700 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St., other trains show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; day coach and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and principal intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:00 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, [illegible] Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleepers to Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points as follows: [illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, 1,323 Broadway, [illegible] Annex, Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo [illegible] P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago [illegible] P. M. Sleepers to [illegible] Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily for Bradford, Buffalo, [illegible] Cleveland. [illegible]

[illegible] Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. [illegible]

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, [illegible] New York; [illegible] Brooklyn; [illegible] City Station; Westcott Express Company checks baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville (via Cincinnati), Chicago, St. Louis.

[illegible] P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

[illegible] P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, 4:50, (Dining Car,) 6:20, 7:30 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, [illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M., 8:20 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:00 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station, [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1374 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. [illegible] Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, (5:00 to Easton,) 5:30, (7:00 to Easton) P. M. [illegible]

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. [illegible]

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 9:10, [illegible]

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, [illegible]

FOR LAKEWOOD.

[illegible]

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, [illegible]

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, [illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

[illegible]

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

[illegible]

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., [illegible] New York; [illegible] Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, ITHACA, [illegible] WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

[illegible] A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. [illegible]

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. [illegible]

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS and BUFFALO, [illegible]

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, AND OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] Time tables, giving full information, at all ticket offices. Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, [illegible]

PITTSBURG, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS [illegible]

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, [illegible]

NORFOLK, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] (through sleeper.)

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: [illegible] Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. [illegible] from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Albany, connecting with trains North, East, and West. Freight received up to departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN—Fare, $1. Excursion, [illegible] Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS

Form of Contract for the Underground Road Reported and Sent to Corporation Counsel.

HIS APPROVAL IS REQUIRED

Terms to be Offered to the Manhattan Railway in Connection with the Proposed Franchises Modified—Controller Coler Is Not Ready to Vote.

The Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday, which was attended by all the Commissioners excepting Charles Stewart Smith, who is in Europe, and Mayor Van Wyck. Controller Coler arrived after Secretary Delafield had informed him by telephone that the board was in session and awaiting his pleasure.

Shortly after the meeting opened the Committee on Contract presented the seven proposed forms of grants of franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company in their perfected shape. Mr. Starin, on behalf of the committee, reported that the committee had reached a conclusion that, in view of the great value of some of the franchises, especially the City Hall branch crossing Broadway, and the West Street line, the Manhattan Company ought not to be at liberty to accept such franchises separately upon the terms now proposed for them, unless the city shall at the same time secure the relief proposed by the other franchises.

Terms Made Easy for Manhattan.

The terms of the franchises most attractive to the Manhattan Company had been made easy, he said, in the hope that the company would also undertake those it may deem to be less attractive. The board should, however, be prepared to consider the grant upon proper terms to the Manhattan Railway Company of any one or more of the seven franchises now proposed without requiring the acceptance of others. If any of the seven be rejected the board, upon learning from the Manhattan Railway Company which of them it is willing to accept, should promptly notify the company what changes are proposed in the terms of the franchise or the franchises to be accepted in view of the unwillingness of the company to undertake a more general treatment of the problem.

Mr. Starin further reported that to the extent above specified the committee desired to modify its former recommendation.

No vote was taken on the question of the franchises, and it was learned after the meeting that it had been understood between the Commissioners that no vote should be taken. Mr. Coler announced that he had received from his engineer a report upon the technical and engineering features of the franchises, and that he was beginning to understand them, declaring further that the report held them all to be feasible. He said, however, that he had not had time to study the financial issues involved, and for that reason he was not prepared to vote on the franchises.

None of the Commissioners would say what caused the Committee on Contract to modify its former decision, in which it offered to grant the Manhattan Company the franchises either separately or together, beyond the reasons stated in Mr. Starin's report, and the fact that a delegation from the annexed district had appeared to urge upon the board the importance of extensions in their district, as compared with the extension proposed through the City Hall branch, which latter would be of greater benefit to the Manhattan Company.

To Protect Bronx Interests.

It was thought, however, that, as the Manhattan Company would gladly accept the City Hall franchise for the sake of the increased revenue, but would most probably reject the other franchises in the upper part of the borough of the Bronx, the material benefits of which to the company would be uncertain, some modification in the grants of the franchises was necessary. It was made, therefore, it is believed, for purpose of protecting the interests of the residents of the Bronx. Mr. Coler would not discuss the subject, saying that he would have to make a careful investigation of the financial issues before deciding to vote, and that, in consequence of the stress of business with which he has to contend, would take some time.

Commissioner Rives presented a report signed by himself and Mr. Orr upon the form of contract for the construction and operation of the underground railway, and moved that the draft of the contract be transmitted to the Corporation Counsel with the request that he examine and approve the same as required by the statute as speedily as possible. The motion was carried unanimously.

As printed, the form of contract, with annexed invitation to contractors, form of bid, form of bonds, &c., comprises about 200 octavo pages, and is divided into three chapters "General," "Agreement for Construction," and "The Lease."

Provision for the Bonds.

The first chapter, after some general provisions and definitions of words and phrases used in the contract, provides for the security to be given by the contractor. This is to consist of a deposit of $1,000,000 in cash or in approved securities, as required by the rapid transit act; also of an accompanying bond for $1,000,000 to secure all the obligations under the contract, including payment of rent under the lease; also a bond for $14,000,000 additional to secure the construction and equipment of the road. These two bonds are in the forms required by the stipulation exacted by the Supreme Court. The contract also, following the language of the act, provides for the city's lien on the equipment to be furnished by the contractor and contains provisions for the remedies to be pursued by the city in the event of the contractor's default, either before or after the completion of the road and its equipment.

The agreement for construction, following the general form of contracts for city work, provides that the contractor at his own cost and expense, and in strict conformity with all the provisions of the contract, will furnish all the materials and labor necessary to build the road and will provide a complete equipment of the road according to the definition contained in the act and in the specifications. The price to be paid for construction is left blank in the contract as submitted, and will be fixed only when bids are received.

A Board of Arbitration.

Provisions are made for inspection by the board, and all work and materials are required to be subject to the approval of the engineers employed by the board; but in order to prevent injustice to either party, there are full provisions for an appeal to be taken from any determination of the engineer to a Board of Arbitration. The Board of Arbitration is to consist of one person nominated by the Rapid Transit Board, and one nominated by the arbitrator, and if they cannot agree an umpire is to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, or (if such committee fails to act) by the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York. Upon the joint request of both parties the Chamber of Commerce or Bar Association may from time to time nominate a standing umpire or a standing board of three experts to act as umpires.

Work is to be begun on the road within thirty days after the execution of the contract, and is to be completed within four years, certain legal delays and delays from strikes alone excepted. The contract provides, however, that no work shall be done upon the west side north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, or upon the east side east of Third Avenue, except upon the further order of the board, which is only to be given when the board is satisfied that there is no probability that the cost of the railroad will exceed the amount payable to the contractor for construction. In case of unexcused delay by the contractor 2 per cent. a month after the time fixed for completion is to be deducted from all payments for work thereafter performed.

Acquisition of Real Estate.

The city is to conduct all proceedings necessary to acquire real estate either for the construction of the road or for terminals or for power houses, &c. The contractor is to be paid monthly, without deduction, such a percentage of the total price as the board may certify to during the preceding month.

Two hundred and fifty-nine sheets of drawings accompany the contract, explanatory of the detailed specifications which under twenty-four different heads provide for the mode of construction.

The contractor is to furnish the names of all sub-contractors to the board, and he also undertake, at his own expense, to make good any damage that shall in the course of construction be done to any foundations or walls of adjacent buildings, and to assume any damage that may be done to abutting property by the method by which the construction is to be done, but not including damage arising from proper construction or the reasonable use of the streets during construction.

The Lease and Rental.

By the terms of the lease the city lets the railroad to the contractor for a period of fifty years from completion. The committee has fixed the rental at such an amount as shall be equal to the interest paid by the city on the cost of the road, together with an additional percentage for a sinking fund, and a further payment as rental of 2½ per cent. on the excess of the gross receipts in any one year over $5,000,000.

The contractor undertakes to run trains of two kinds, local and express trains. The local trains are to be run at an average speed between stations of not less than fourteen miles an hour, and express trains at an average rate of speed of not less than thirty miles an hour. During the day trains are to be run to meet the reasonable requirements of the public. During two hours and a half of the night trains are to be run at intervals of not less than ten minutes, and between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M. they are to be run at intervals of not less than fifteen minutes.

Advertisements in the cars and stations are only permitted within certain limits, and subject to the approval of the board. The contract also requires that the contractor shall supply rolling stock of a superior quality; that it shall be adequate to the requirements of the public; that schedules of the equipment shall be filed so as to make the lien of the city readily enforceable, and that the equipment shall be kept at all times in good order.

The right of the city to use the tunnels for police and fire telegraphs and other municipal uses is reserved.

Provision is made for a valuation of the equipment at the termination of the first period of fifty years under the lease in case the city does not then renew the lease to the contractor.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN WILL MOVE.

Court Order Asked for Directing Him to Leave His House, Which Had Been Sold Under Foreclosure.

Application was made to Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday by David M. Neuberger, counsel for James Everard, the brewer, for an order directing Malvina Hammerstein and her husband, Oscar Hammerstein, to give up possession immediately of the house 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Robert J. Tracy, Everard's partner, who purchased the place under a judgment of foreclosure at a sale held on March 21 last.

The counsel asked further that the Sheriff be directed to take possession of the premises from Mr. and Mrs. Hammerstein and remove them therefrom, and any other persons who might be there. Mr. Neuberger said that the property was sold under a judgment for the foreclosure of a second mortgage of $15,000, there being a prior mortgage of $35,000. The premises were purchased by Mr. Tracy for $43,000, and there was a deficiency judgment against Hammerstein for $14,000. The referee had the deed to the purchaser duly recorded on March 23, and Hammerstein stated that he would give up possession on Friday last. Since then, however, he has changed his mind, and on Monday said he would leave when he "got good and ready." This action, counsel said, was in direct defiance of the order of the court.

Mr. Hammerstein's counsel asked for an adjournment until to-day on the ground that the papers were served on him only on Wednesday, and he was not familiar with the case. Justice Cohen stated that he did not see that there was any defense to the motion, but granted the adjournment.

It was said that Mr. Hammerstein would make an effort to have the sale of the property set aside on the ground that he had been offered almost twice as much as the property brought. When seen last evening Mr. Hammerstein denied that he had any intention of having the sale set aside. When asked if he intended to vacate the premises, Mr. Hammerstein said that he would vacate the house to-day, and that all his household effects were in readiness to be moved.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Considerable Work Left Over for the April Term.

The March Grand Jury of Kings County will bring its labors to a close to-day, and there is still enough material in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Clarke to make considerable work for the April Grand Jury. The jury yesterday took up the affairs of the Park Department, but no effort was made to make the investigation a thorough one. Members of the firm of Cody Brothers, who had trouble with Timothy L. Woodruff when he was Park Commissioner, are said to be prepared to give testimony on the affairs of the department in 1896. Daniel Doody and Michael J. Dady were witnesses yesterday.

The detectives of the District Attorney's office are looking for a Mr. Cohn, who was said to be a member of the Republican County Committee, and who held a minor place in the City Works Department. Several new indictments are looked for to-day.

MORTON'S BRIDE UNWELCOME.

He Married a Colored Soubrette and May Be Disinherited.

The parents of William L. Morton of 649 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, are much incensed over his marriage to Zoe Ball, a colored concert hall singer. The Morton family is very wealthy. Morton first met the woman last Summer, while she was performing in a concert hall at Coney Island. A strong infatuation sprang up between them, and Morton's parents, when they learned of it, made every effort to break it off.

Two weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Guelich of the Harrison Avenue Lutheran Church married them. After the ceremony Morton took his dusky bride to a furnished flat at 139 Harrison Avenue, where they remained until a few days ago, when they left town. It is believed they have gone to Kentucky. Morton's father has expressed his intention of disinheriting his son. Morton is twenty-nine years old.

WANAMAKER'S MODISH DISPLAY.

An Extraordinary Exposition of Imported Costumes.

Animated by a desire to do something so far removed from the ordinary sphere of trade displays as to deserve consideration from an artistic standpoint alone, Wanamaker disclosed to his fair patrons yesterday an exposition of imported costumes such as they never saw before. Features entirely and surprisingly new are introduced in this rich showing of imported street, dinner, and evening gowns, silk waists, skirts, and lingerie. Wanamaker's costume chief, who is in close touch with the world of fashion abroad, has translated a dream—a dream that all womankind indulges in about beautiful things to wear. He has filled one-half of the entire second floor of the great store at Broadway, Fourth Avenue, and Ninth and Tenth Streets with the tangible fabrics, vivid colors, and modish forms illustrative of the newest and richest products of the European centres, where costume fashion is born.

A bewildering variety of elaborate, novel, and dainty garments is included in this display. Every part of Europe where the fine art of dressing is understood has contributed its proportion to his harmonious aggregation. Women who go to this exposition with the expectation of finding bargains will probably be disappointed, but those who go to study the latest and most exclusive fashions will find object lessons far beyond their expectations. Many of the garments shown are from the hands of certain private and Court designers who have never before allowed their productions to go out for other than their own personal patrons. The long list of those whose works will be found in this collection includes Drecoll of Vienna, the dressmaker to the Courts of both Russia and Austria, and said to be the most exclusive modiste in all Europe; Worth of Paris, who sends a duplicate of a gown made a month ago for the Queen Regent of Spain; Doucet, leader of the mercantile modistes, whose contributions are principally of dinner dresses; Mlle. Corne, brilliant, original, and wonderfully creative; Henriette Favre, who counts among her clients the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Devonshire, and other notables of England; Rouff, Paquin, Laferiere, and half a dozen other costume celebrities.

This exhibition will continue only three days. It is not designed as a mercantile enterprise, but simply as a demonstration of power on the part of a great mercantile house.—Adv.

J. C. SHEEHAN WINS AGAIN

At His Demand Croker Gives Orders that John B. McGoldrick Be Sacrificed.

LOSES A $4,000 OFFICE

T. F. Smith, Mr. Croker's Private Secretary, Named in His Place as Chief Clerk of the City Court—Sheehan's Enemies to be Disciplined.

John B. McGoldrick was removed yesterday from the Chief Clerkship of the City Court and Thomas F. Smith was appointed to the place. The removal and appointment were dictated by Mr. Croker at the request of John C. Sheehan. The Chief Clerk of the City Court holds office at the pleasure of the Judges. The pay is $4,000 a year. McGoldrick held the place nearly seven years, and his appointment was charged to the Ninth Assembly District, of which Mr. Sheehan is the recognized leader. Smith hails from the same district. He was private secretary to Mr. Sheehan when Mr. Sheehan was the leader of Tammany Hall, and he has acted in the same capacity for Mr. Croker for the last four months.

McGoldrick is the victim of his own bad judgment. He was prominent in Tammany Hall and was well thought of by the leaders until Mr. Sheehan fell from grace. When he was a candidate for appointment as City Clerk after the Tammany victory of last Fall his friendship for Mr. Sheehan was quoted against him, and he did not get the place. At the annual reorganization of the Tammany committees in January he was dropped from the office of Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Thomas F. Smith succeeded him. His friendship for Sheehan was given as the reason for the change.

A month ago when a movement was started in the Ninth District to depose Mr. Sheehan, it was whispered that Mr. Croker was behind it. McGoldrick became prominent in the movement, and urged his friends to support it. At the meeting of the district committee called to discuss the matter, Thomas F. Smith, representing Mr. Croker, declared that Mr. Croker had not interfered and would not interfere in the fight.

Mr. Sheehan's friends—he was in Florida at the time—rallied to his support, and the anti-Sheehanites were outnumbered. Mr. Sheehan returned from Florida Wednesday, and at once demanded the removal of McGoldrick. The other leaders of the movement against him will be disciplined in turn, it is said, but McGoldrick is the only officeholder among them.

Mr. Croker saw the force of Mr. Sheehan's demand and was pleased with his choice of a successor to McGoldrick. Orders were issued to the Judges, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon McGoldrick was told that he was dismissed. Mr. Smith will assume the office to-day.

Some of Mr. Sheehan's friends affect to believe that the promptness with which Mr. Croker acceded to Mr. Sheehan's request presages a speedy resumption of cordial relations between the two men, but the general belief is that Mr. Croker merely seized the opportunity presented to him to secure a place for his secretary, and to illustrate his declaration of home rule without interference for the different districts.

Neither Mr. Croker nor Mr. Sheehan would discuss the matter last night. Mr. Croker dined at the Democratic Club with Hugh J. Grant, and Mr. Sheehan spent the evening at the Pequod Club.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Deputy Tax Commissioners Must Take a Civil Service Examination.

These changes were announced yesterday in the Department of Charities: Ex-Alderman Joseph Schilling, to be Superintendent of the City Hospital, in place of E. J. Leet, removed; Henry J. Jetter, dock master, in place of S. E. Japha, removed; A. J. Dickerson, storekeeper, in place of J. T. Egan, removed.

Ex-Assemblyman James P. Reilly was appointed purchasing agent to the Fire Department yesterday at a salary of $2,400. Mr. Reilly belongs to the Twenty-third Assembly District, and his appointment was made despite the protest of William Stillings, the district leader.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday abolished the office of Secretary to the Tax Commission and removed C. R. Tyng, the incumbent. The salary of the place was $3,000. Alonzo Bell, assistant to the Commissioners, at $2,700, was also removed. On April 11 the Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for Deputy Tax Collector. The appointments recently made by the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond were only temporary, and the men appointed will have to take the examination.

The salary of Frank W. Geraty, who was appointed Chief Inspector in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies last week, has been fixed at $2,500 a year.

DR. TARLETON H. BEAN REMOVED.

Office of Superintendent of the Aquarium Declared Abolished.

President Clausen of the Department of Parks yesterday wrote to Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the Aquarium, that the office had been abolished and that his services were no longer required. L. B. Spencer, who has charge of the fresh water department of the Aquarium, was instructed to assume control until other arrangements are made.

Dr. Bean said last night that he would not accept the dismissal and that he would continue to occupy his office in the Aquarium until removed by force. He is a veteran of the war and he has been instructed by counsel that he cannot be removed except on charges after a trial.

"Attorney General Hancock wrote to Albert D. Shaw, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic," he said, "that 'a veteran may not be removed by the abolition of his office unless the position is abolished in good faith and not for the purpose of removing the incumbent. The courts have decided that no sophistries or technicalities can be invoked to evade the law.'

"Now I know," he continued, "that the office of Superintendent of the Aquarium is not to be abolished. Its name may be changed, but not the duties to any great extent. As a matter of fact, my successor has already been appointed, although he has not taken the oath of office yet. I knew even before Mr. Clausen wrote complaining of the Aquarium and asking my resignation that my place had been promised to Mr. Croker's friend Col. James E. Jones."

Mr. Clausen wrote to Dr. Bean asking his resignation on March 23, and in response to Dr. Bean's refusal to give it, wrote again, complaining of the condition of the Aquarium and insisting upon him resigning. He wrote that the management was extravagant, the lighting and ventilation bad, and the collection of fish indifferent. Dr. Bean replied that he was not responsible for the lighting and ventilation, and that the other complaints were not founded on fact.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

Contract Let for Horticultural Buildings in Bronx Park.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday the contract for the erection of the horticultural buildings for the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park was let to John R. Sheehan for $110,000. The board also authorized the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History to purchase exhibition cases to cost $18,000 without advertising for bids.

The board passed a resolution asking for the issuance of $50,000 bonds for regulating and improving William H. Seward Park, at Canal and Division Streets. To P. & R. Donovan was awarded the contract for supplying the Brooklyn Department with forage, and to John F. Mailley the contract for supplying the same department with garden mold, their bids of $4,450 and $4,750 respectively being the lowest.

Chief Engineer Montgomery A. Kellogg who has been in the Park Department over forty years, is ill with Bright's disease, and was not present at the meeting.

LEGAL NOTES.

ANCIENT TITLES OF COMMUNITIES ON LONG ISLAND.—Newbold T. Lawrence, and others, in their action against the town of Hempstead, Queens County, to restrain it from interfering with a tract of salt meadows, or marsh and beach, at Rockaway, forming the extreme westerly portion of the township of Hempstead and the easterly part of Rockaway Neck, relied, in their proof of claim of title, upon a "fencing order" made at town meeting in 1659, and allotments in 1678, a deed by the allottees to Jacob Hicks in 1725, confirmatory action at subsequent town meetings, and a partition suit between the Hicks heirs. The town insisted that the property was part of its common lands, of which it had never become divested. The late General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, in December, 1894, reversed judgment given at Special Term in favor of the defendant, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that while the informalities of the allotments, the scantiness of the records, and the shifting nature of the landmarks tended to confusion and uncertainty, the facts, beginning with the fencing order as the source of title to private ownership, led to the reasonable conclusion that the town had disposed of the premises, and that its allottees granted them by the deed of 1725. The Court held that the plaintiffs had made out a presumptive title, and that the town had failed to rebut the presumption, and to show that, in its general division and allotments of the common lands, it had reserved any part of the Rockaway meadow lands from private ownership. The ownership of the territory of the town of Hempstead, under the Colonial grant, was held to be in the town, in its corporate capacity, and not in the patentees named in the grant, nor in the inhabitants of the town, and the early mode of division by the town of its common lands among the patentees, or their associates or successors, by a "fencing order," when duly made at a town meeting, could operate as a valid source of title. It was held to be too late, after the lapse of 250 years, to criticise, on account of the absence of legal forms, transfers on which the titles of great communities were based. It was found that the lands were incapable of actual possession, and it appeared that they could be reached only by a private lane over the Hicks upland, on which toll was charged, or by boats; that the town people, from early in this century, had gone upon the marshes to cut sedge grass, upon days picked by town meeting, and that within recent years the town had granted privileges to erect hotels and other buildings on the premises, and licenses to plant oysters in the creeks and coves. This, however, in view of all the circumstances, including the probability that the premises did not represent much value until the new uses to which the town had sought to put them, the quiescence of the Hicks heirs while owners of the upland was held not to be incompatible with private ownership of the meadow lands.

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TRANSACTIONS WITH A LUNATIC'S ATTORNEY.—A judgment recovered by Helen S. Merritt and another in their action against John Merritt, as executor of Hannah B. Merritt, impleaded, with others, to foreclose a mortgage executed in the name of Hannah B. Merritt, the testatrix, on the 26th of May, 1891, by George Merritt, her attorney in fact, has been unanimously reversed by the First Appellate Division. The mortgagee was William Post, and the bond and mortgage were afterward assigned to plaintiff, who, it is claimed, gave no consideration therefor. The defense was that at the time of the execution of the mortgage Hannah B. Merritt, the testatrix, was in feeble health and had wholly lost her mind, and that that fact was known to Post when he took the mortgage, and also known to the plaintiffs. The latter proved the power of attorney to George Merritt, which was executed in 1871. The defendant was not permitted to prove the mental condition of the testatrix at the time of the execution of the mortgage, or that Post knew she was non compos mentis. The question on appeal was whether one who deals with a lunatic, knowing him to be such at the time, is protected in his dealings and acquires rights against the lunatic because the transaction is had with a person who holds a power of attorney made by the lunatic at a time when he was sane. Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion, held that a lunatic could not contract, and one only acquired rights against him or his estate where he had, for the benefit of the lunatic, advanced money or done service, and then he was permitted to recover only the actual amount of money advanced or the reasonable value of the property or services furnished. "Does one who deals with the lunatic through an agent," Justice Rumsey said, "acquire any better right than if he dealt with the lunatic in person? The learned Justice who decided this case at the Special Term was of the opinion that he did. The argument was that the power of attorney given by Mrs. Merritt when she was sane was not revoked by her lunacy, and therefore the person to whom it was given had the same authority to act in her name after as before her lunacy." The Court holds that when one undertakes to deal with an agent having a written power of attorney, and equally with the agent knowing of the insanity of the principal, the transaction thus made has no more weight than if the transaction had been directly with the insane principal himself.

⁂

LIABILITY FOR DEATH OF SICK PASSENGER.—On the trial of a suit brought by Mary B. Wells, as administratrix, for damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the death of her husband, the complaint was dismissed, but the Fourth Appellate Division has sustained exceptions ordered to be heard there in the first instance, and a new trial has been ordered. It appeared that George H. Wells, the intestate, who resided at Leroy, N. Y., about a year ago bought a ticket at the railroad station, to go to Rochester and return. He showed the gateman his ticket and was told to sit down and that he would be notified when the train arrived. While sitting in the waiting room it was seen by the gateman and others that Wells was ill and unable to take care of himself. The gateman forgot to comply with the request made to notify the intestate of the arrival of his train, and thereafter directed a policeman to eject him from the station, stating that "he was not in a condition of mind to go on any train." The policeman did eject him, and the sick man, while wandering about the tracks near the station, was run over by a train and killed. The court holds, by Justice Follett, that the railroad company was liable for the damages resulting from the man's death; that in such a case the intestate had become a passenger to whom the company owed an active duty in caring for his safety, and whom, if it deemed him unfit to travel, it should put in a place of safety or give him into the custody of an officer of the law authorized to take charge of persons in his condition.

⁂

A COW CASE.—Thomas Kelly was successful in a Justice's Court in Seneca County in his suit against Jesse Morehouse to recover damages for the death of a cow. The County Court affirmed the judgment, but further appeal to the Fourth Appellate Division has resulted in a reversal, with a heavy bill of costs against the plaintiff. In January, 1877, the cow was left with the defendant, under a contract for her care and keep at a stipulated price per week, and she was to run about the strawstack in the barnyard, the defendant giving the assurance that she would be all right and would not be hurt. The farm was carried on by a Mrs. King and her daughter, as the defendant's agents. The cow was fed some apples one day by the daughter, one of which lodged in the animal's throat, causing her to die from suffocation. The court held, per curiam, that a declaration made by the daughter, some time after the death of the cow, that apples had been fed to her, and that she thought "some of them were frozen," was inadmissible, not having been made by the agent while acting within the scope of her authority, and being too remote in point of time to constitute a part of the res gestae.

Catholic Clergymen Transferred.

Bishop Wigger yesterday appointed the Rev. James F. Mooney Curate of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City, rector of St. Cecilia's Church, at Kearny, whose rector, the Rev. Thomas J. Kernan, will go to Passaic to succeed the Rev. John A. Sheppard, the new rector of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City. All the changes indicated will take effect next Tuesday.

A Tweed Bond Canceled.

A public improvement bond for $500, bearing the names of A. Oakey Hall, Mayor; W. H. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works; Richard Connolly, Controller, and Peter B. Sweeney, President of the Park Board, was presented to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday for cancelation.

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METHODISTS IN SESSION

An Interesting Day for the New York Conference at the Metropolitan Temple.

THE PEACE POLICY UPHELD

The Rev. W. F. Anderson Says War Is to be No More in This Land—Bishop Hartzell Forsees a Terrific African War.

Demonstrations of a patriotic character were freely interspersed with the routine work of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday in the second day of the ninety-ninth session, at the Metropolitan Temple. Nearly 400 ministers and about 100 women were present at the morning gathering, over which Bishop John F. Hurst presided. Installed behind the presiding officer sat the Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, Resident Bishop, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, Bishop of Africa, the largest diocese in the world.

When Bishop Hartzell stepped forward, the conference rose spontaneously in greeting. The Bishop described his travels for the last year and a half, during which he had covered 46,000 miles.

"There is in Africa," the Bishop said, "a very great field for mission work. It is, moreover, the scene of the greatest international contest on earth to-day. The difficulty of pacific intercourse among the sections may be understood when we reflect upon the number of empires in that continent more than half as large as the United States. Unless there is great wisdom shown in Berlin, London, and other diplomatic centres, within one year there will be a terrific war in Africa." The partition of Africa among the nations of Europe would result in the rapid subsidence of heathenism, the Bishop believed.

Bishop Andrews merely thanked the conference for its reception of him. "The poor you have always with you," he said with a smile.

Dr. Hamilton's Remarks.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, Secretary of the Freeman's Aid and Southern Education Society, was another speaker. "I am here as a representative of an army that you would be glad to have fight Spain, or any other country, if it came to war," he said.

Later, speaking of the decadence of the "courtly" negro in the South, and of the characteristics of the present generation, Dr. Hamilton created a momentary hush by saying in an impressive tone: "I believe the black race in this country, as a mass, was infinitely better in the days of slavery than as a mass it is to-day. Lynching had diminished through the introduction of schools for the negro, Dr. Hamilton said, and there had not been a lynching in a county where the society had established a school for ten years.

The Rev. W. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Church, (colored,) in West Fifty-third Street, jumped to his feet after Dr. Hamilton had ceased speaking, and indignantly exclaimed that, on behalf of his people, he took emphatic exception to the assertion that the black race was better in slave days. He did not elaborate on his protest, and Dr. Hamilton made no reply.

The Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor of the Washington Square Church, delivered a sermon on "The Stars in Their Courses Fought Against Sisera," Judges, v. 20, in which he deprecated the prevalence of pessimism and pleaded for a stubborn resistance to its encroachments.

War to be No More.

"Shall war be allowed to stir the tempests of men's passions? No; war will not stand alike against the reasons of brotherhood and love," said the speaker. "This doctrine has been expressed with no greater significance to-day than by the course of President William McKinley, in the calmness of his attitude toward the question of the hour, in his unruffled disposition to continue to lead a peace-loving and, if I may be permitted to say it, a liberty-loving people. No, and again, no; war is to be no more in this land."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, referring to utterances not of an orthodox nature, said: "It would give me the greatest pleasure to stand face to face with Dr. J. Minot Savage to discuss with him the evangelical issues and those things he is setting forth."

A service in observance of the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held in the afternoon. Singing by Miss Charlotte B. Gould of Chicago and addresses by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. S. F. Beiler, and Bishop John F. Hurst were the features.

In the evening the anniversary of the missionary society was observed. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. M. Griffin, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Reed, and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Smith.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock will be held a service for the consecration of deaconesses at the Metropolitan Temple, conducted by Bishop Hurst.

PATRIOTISM AT EAST ORANGE.

Newark Conference to Support the Government in Peace or War.

ORANGE, N. J., March 31.—There was hardly a vacant seat in Calvary Methodist Church, East Orange, this morning, when the ministers of the Newark Conference, which is holding its forty-first annual session there, opened the session. The committee of nine named to draft resolution on the Spanish-Cuban matter presented the following report:

> The Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at this time of excitement and peril, expresses to the President of the United States its hearty appreciation of his patient and patriotic course in seeking to avert war without sacrificing the honor of the country or the claims of humanity; assures him of our prayers for divine guidance and support in the great responsibility now upon him, and, while praying that war may be avoided, in case it is found necessary, pledges the Government the same loyal support which our preachers and people have always given whenever the Nation was in danger.

There were no remarks, the entire conference rising in favor of the report. The members then sang two stanzas of "America."

The Conference in Camden.

CAMDEN, March 31.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference here to-day debated the question of allowing lay delegates equal representation in the conference with clergymen. There were some warm speeches on both sides of the question. The conference seems to be pretty evenly divided. The vote will be taken to-morrow. Several ministers in the debate exchanged personalities, which caused Bishop McCabe to remind them they were Christians, and that such talk would not be tolerated in a political meeting. The lay conference met this afternoon and effected organization by electing James F. Rusling, President.

New York East Conference.

Yesterday was missionary day in the New York East Conference. The four presiding elders made their reports, all showing marked progress in growth of membership, new churches, and missionary collections.

Brigade Died from Burns.

Rafaello Brigade, twenty-seven years of age, of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, died at his home yesterday of burns received on March 10. He was rheumatic and his wife made a mixture of turpentine and benzine for external application. She had rubbed some of the mixture on his body early on the morning of March 10, when she lit a match to see better. Her hands and the parts of the man's body which had been touched by the mixture were set afire, and Brigade's death has resulted. Mrs. Brigade is nearly well.

Street Sweeper Instantly Killed.

Daniel Wagner, a street sweeper fifty years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Audubon Avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue by an express wagon driven by Patrick Milatt of 198 Communipaw Avenue. Milatt, who, it is alleged, was intoxicated, was driving recklessly at the time. He was arrested after a chase, and was locked up in the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. He denied that he was on the truck at all.

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Our Spring book tells you about Spring overcoats, Spring furnishings and everything else man or boy wears; how to wear it and the prices.

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Twenty-four Pages in To-morrow's Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES

Permit me to say that THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is a positively refreshing and convincing delight to one jaded by the arrant trash in the way of literary news and criticism that our home market is flooded with. It lies always on my desk near a 1709 edition of "The Tatler," and the quaint piquancy of the older seems most aptly complemented by the freshness and vigor of the younger.—New York, Feb. 1, 1898. F. A. M.

Only one number as good as to-morrow's has ever been issued. Some of the features for to-morrow are these:

Books of Highest Price
Those Which at Auction in New York Have Brought in the Past Forty Years $200 or More. In all nearly 300 such books are named, with valuable and heretofore uncollected Bibliographical notes.

Stanley's New Book
South Africa as He Saw It—The Town That Promises to be the Chicago of That Country.

Washington City in 1804
Bonaparte also Described in Letters Addressed to the Two Duchesses of Devonshire—A Curious Account of Jefferson's Democratic Ways.

London Literary Letter
By William L. Alden.

Books of the Spring
Classified Lists from the Great Book Centres of the Country, Embracing Books for the Period Jan. 1 to June 1, 1898.

Joseph Rodman Drake
His Life in New York and His Grave at Hunt's Point—His "Ode to the American Flag."

Authors at Home. XXIII.
F. Hopkinson Smith in East Thirty-fourth Street—Mr. Smith's New Book, "Caleb West," Reviewed.

William Wetmore Story
Mary E. Phillips's Reminiscences of Him Noticed by Mrs. Sherwood, Who Adds Her Own Reminiscences.

Daudet
Reminiscences of Him Written by His Son.

Books Worth Reading Again. X.
Sir Henry Taylor's Autobiography.

Reviews of Books
Several Pages Filled with Formal Notices of Many of the Most Recent Books.

Sales at Auction
Revolutionary Broadsides—Washington's Portrait—Sales in London.

Minor Topics
Byron's Penmanship—Wordsworth—Aubrey Beardsley—Marie Corelli—The Imp in London—The Poet and the Jack Pot—Wild Oats in Literature.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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F. VAN DER STUCKEN... CONDUCTOR.
PROGRAMME:
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue...Bach-Abert
"Cleopatra," Scene for Soprano, Henry Holden Huss
Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
Overture, "Euryanthe"...Weber
Symphony, No. 9...Beethoven
Three Movements.
IN MEMORIAM, ANTON SEIDL:
Siegfried's Death...Wagner.
Box Office open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Seats 75cts. to $2. Boxes $12. General Admission $1.
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DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. The Fascinating Japanese piece, THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, Mabel Gilman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Joseph Herbert, and Marguerite Lemon. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. **In Rehearsal: La Poupée. Easter week—MISS REHAN, for 3 farewell nights and a farewell Wednesday Matinée.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. ...LAST MATINEE SAT. 2. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. ***NEXT MONDAY ONE WEEK, EVERY EVENING AT 8:30. The SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES. SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES. MONDAY EVE., "Spain." TUESDAY, "Peter the Great." WEDNESDAY, "The Rhine." THURSDAY, "Napoleon." (Friday, Theatre closed.) SATURDAY afternoon, 2:30, "Paris." SATURDAY Eve., "The Alps." Seats 50c to 1.50.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
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BIJOU. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK.
WILLIE COLLIER in THE MAN FROM MEXICO.
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First time here of An Original Comedy by THE OLD COAT.
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Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 2.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
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LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
Tuesday evening, April 5, at 8:15.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S Last 2 nights. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2.
JOHN DREW,
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
APR. 11—THE BOSTONIANS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
FAREWELL OF AGNES SORMA.
To-night, last time, "TAMING OF THE SHREW." Sat. Mat. & Eve., first time, "THE LITTLE LAMBS." Monday, Benefit for George Herrnstadt and George Bischel, "THE LITTLE LAMBS."

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Last 2 nights. Last Sat. Mat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded Nightly, 8:30; Mats., 2:15,
ANNIE RUSSELL in DANGERFIELD '95.

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WAY DOWN EAST. MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Next Sunday Evening, Innes and his Band.

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MAGGIE CLINE, R. E. Graham, 30 others.
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SILVER SOUVENIRS Tuesday, April 5.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
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MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

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HENRY MILLER 50th Perf. Monday. Souvenirs.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
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WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship
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RICE'S—THE BALLET GIRL.
Next Week—Charles Coghlan in "A Royal Box."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

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RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

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COLUMBUS FLO IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Next Week—Uncle Tom's Cabin.